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ARMED FORCE IN THE LAND THAT PROPOSES ITS TOTAL ABOLITION! RUSSIA'S "RED" AMAZONS AS PRISON GUARDS, AND CHINESE MERCENARIES BRINGING NEW POLITICAL CAPTIVES.

Some of Soviet Russia's Chinese "Red" troops, of which there are now several regiments, armed and trained, are here seen relieving a prison garrison composed of the Women's Battalion, instituted by Kerenski in the first Revolution. The sketch was made in Leningrad, outside the great "König" Zacharaja Zavoda—or sugar factory—once the largest in Russia, but turned by the Bolsheviks into one of their many prisons. A Commissar

(In cloth cap, centre) is heading the detachment of Chinese, who are bringing in the usual batch of suspected anti-revolutionist prisoners. The officer of the women guards and the Chinese officer (wearing sword, right centre) are giving the Bolshevik salute. On their strange hats is the red star of Bolshevism (the emblem seen in a larger form above the gateway), and on their sleeves is the rising sun of Soviet Russia.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU, FROM A SKETCH BY F. RAJNISS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A LITTLE while ago, the author of what was counted the wittiest of recent comedies produced another comedy, which was received with booing; and even, among those who would hardly descend to booing, received with boredom. As I have never seen either the play called a success or the play called a failure, I am naturally not going to pronounce on the merits of the playwright. But the contrast suggests certain considerations about the position of modern comedy, which may do something to solve the riddle. Everybody agrees that the comedies in question are what is called "modern," which seems to mean that they are comedies about cocktails and artificial complexions and people who walk about in a languid manner when they are supposed to be taking part in a wild dance of liberty and the joy of life. In the recent case some apparently felt that the appearance of a film hero in blue pyjamas was a little absurd. To some of us, I grieve to say, the appearance of a film hero is always absurd, even when the film has wholly discoloured his sleeping-suit. But even to these too sensitive souls the hero is only felt to be absurd because he is supposed to be heroic. And that involves a truth which may have something to do with the reaction against this comedy. It might be stated by saying that where there is flippancy, there cannot be irony.

It is obvious on the surface that all fun depends on some sort of solemnity. The Bishop of Rumi-foo is a funny figure because the Bishop of Rome is a serious figure. A horrible thought crosses my mind, at this moment, that perhaps there are some in the New World who know nothing of the Bishop of Rumi-foo and his missionary efforts; who may even look him up in a clerical directory or consult the atlas for the discovery of his diocese. I do not know how many people now read the "Bab Ballads," but these who do will find many inventions much more amusing than any of the cocktail comedies. To those who have ever known the work, it may possibly recall the particular figure if I say that the Bishop of Rumi-foo had another link of association with the Bishop of Rome. His name was Peter. He preached to the cannibals of Rumi-foo, and persuaded them to wear clothes, generally to wear his own cast clothes, so that each of those wild barbarians presented the appearance of an imperfectly or hastily attired Anglican bishop. But his most famous exploit was learning to dance—not at all in a languid modern manner, but in a wild and fantastic manner, to amuse the islanders of Rumi-foo. And this alone will serve to illustrate the contrast needed for comedy. It seemed very funny in the "Bab Ballads" that a bishop should fling himself about into wild attitudes like an acrobat—or, indeed, that a bishop should dance at all. But I imagine that there were high priests of old hieratic cults who really did dance at high solemnities, as David danced before the ark. Those people did not think there was anything funny about a high priest dancing, because a high priest was simply a man who danced. And just as there is no fun in it when every-

thing is serious, so there is no fun in it when everything is funny.

A man who thinks the high priests of Rome and Rumi-foo equally absurd and antiquated will not see any difference between them and the wild priest of the primitive cult, or between the dancing dervish and the dancing David. Some regard ecclesiastical emblems as the last lumber of an abandoned barbarism, as things to be dismissed as grotesque and meaningless. And they would see very little difference between the insignia of the Bishop of Rumi-foo and the fetishes or totems of the tribe of savages among whom that excellent missionary discharged his mission. Suppose that we have really agreed to class clericalism with cannibalism; it will then be no longer possible to make fun of a bishop by imagining him clad (or unclad) like a cannibal. It will be impossible to make any more comic contrast than we should feel between the

the same thing. The comedies of Congreve or Sheridan did not, for the moment, take the world seriously. But they did not describe a world in which nobody took anything seriously. The respectable things were there, if only to be treated with disrespect. Moreover, the respectable things were respected things. There were a hundred indications that the things being mocked were things that were generally and normally revered. A dialogue of Congreve may be flippant, in the sense that he keeps entirely on the surface. But he does not imply that there is no solid ground under the surface. The old comedy is like a scene of people dancing a minuet on a very polished floor; but it is a polished oak floor. The new comedy is like a scene of people dancing the Charleston on a sheet of ice—of very thin ice. Both floors are very smooth; both floors are very slippery; on both floors undignified accidents occur from time to time. But we know that the Congreve character will not sink through the floor; that the earth will

not open and swallow him; that he will not fall with a crash into the wine-cellar and destroy dozens of fine old port. In the other case we feel that the whole thing may dissolve, and there is nothing under that hard and glittering ice except water; sometimes, I fear, rather dirty water. But anyhow, the old scoffer was dancing on something solid, even if he was dancing on his mother's grave. And the quaint old custom of paying some respect to graves, and even to mothers, was necessary to the grotesque effect even of that dance of death. But the comedy of ice melts very easily into mere colourless water; and the mockers of everything are really mockers of nothing. Unstable as water, they shall not excel.

For in a world where everything is ridiculous, nothing can be ridiculed. You cannot unmask a mask when it is admittedly as hollow as a mask. You cannot turn a thing upside down if there is no theory about when it is right way up. If life is really so formless that you cannot make head or tail of it, you cannot pull its tail.

Now, there is a certain degree of frivolity that becomes formlessness. If the comic writer has not at the back of his mind either his own theory of life, which he thinks right, or somebody else's theory of life which he thinks wrong, or at least some negative notion that somebody is wrong in thinking it wrong, he has really nothing to write about. He attempts to produce a sort of comedy in which everybody is indifferent to everything and to everybody else; but you cannot create excitement by the collision of several different boredoms. Boredom is dangerously infectious, and has a way of spreading across the footlights. The reason is that there is not in the frivolity any touch of the serious, and therefore none of the satiric. The satirist is no longer set down to make fun of a bishop; he is set down all alone in the cold world to make fun of a gaiter. The old aesthetes used to explain that Art is unmoral, rather than immoral. It would be rather truer to say that Art can be immoral, but cannot be unmoral. Unmoral comedy is rapidly ceasing to be comic.



THE TOC H FESTIVAL IN THE ALBERT HALL: THE PRINCE OF WALES (CENTRE) LIGHTING THE LAMPS FOR JOHANNESBURG AND GRAHAMSTOWN (TWO OF 32 NEW BRANCHES INAUGURATED), AFTER HIS APPEAL FOR AN ENDOWMENT FUND.

The twelfth anniversary of the foundation of Toc H (Talbot House), at Poperinghe, by the Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, was celebrated on December 3. The Prince of Wales attended a thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey and, later, the birthday festival in the Albert Hall, where he appealed for a permanent endowment fund of £250,000; to establish a general staff of leaders, for supervising the voluntary services of the thousands of members, and to provide additional houses. Afterwards the Prince performed the ceremonial lighting of lamps for thirty-two new branches. The ceremony began with a procession, headed by the Prince's Lamp of Maintenance, borne by a soldier in khaki and steel helmet. His lamp was placed on a small table, and the new lamps were brought forward two at a time and lit by the Prince while their bearers knelt on one knee and banner-bearers stood by. The Prince wore the Toc H blazer, with the arms of Ypres on the pocket.

ways of the Sandwich Islanders and those of the Solomon Islanders. There will be no more comedy in the confusion than there would be in the confusion between one set of savages who baked their missionaries and another set of savages who boiled them. Where both are equally grotesque objects, there is no effect of the grotesque. There must be something serious that is respected, even in order that it may be satirised. There may be something amusing in a bishop's gaiters, but only because they are a bishop's. Take somebody who has never heard of a bishop and show him over a huge emporium which sells nothing but gaiters, and it is doubtful whether even the ten-thousandth gaiter which he takes up to gaze at will of itself move him to peals of mirth. Modern comedy seems to be collecting gaiters, and to have somehow mislaid the bishop, and consequently missed the joke.

Now, when we talk of the artificial and superficial character of the old comedies, we do not mean exactly

3RD TO 10TH CENTURY A.D.: "ÆSTHETIC THRILLS" FROM ANCIENT CHINA.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM SPECIMENS SHOWN IN THE EXHIBITION OF EARLY CHINESE CERAMIC ART, AND BRONZES, ETC., AT MESSRS. YAMANAKA'S, NEW BOND STREET.



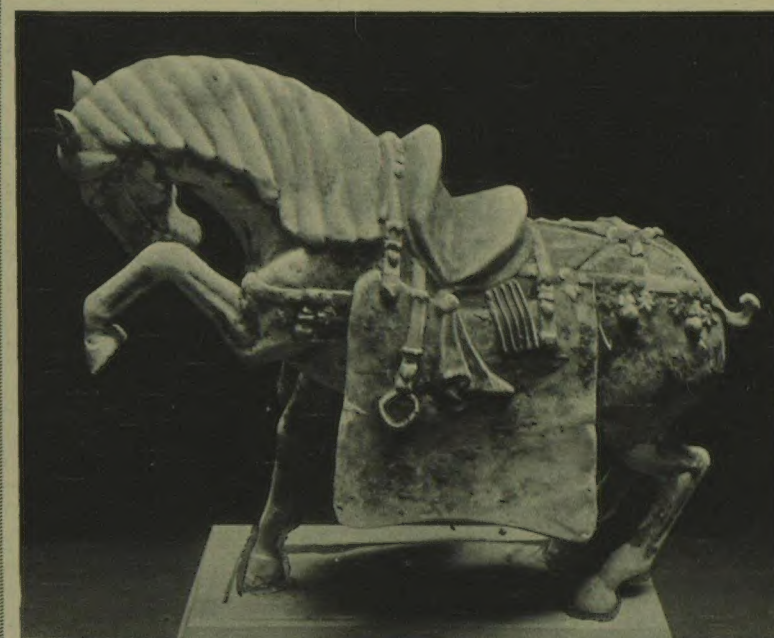
FASHIONED OF VERY HEAVY STONEWARE BETWEEN 220 AND 265 A.D.: A VERY FINE AND UNUSUAL SPECIMEN—A HORSE WITH ITS HEAD BENT DOWN. (WEI DYNASTY; HEIGHT, 18 IN.; BASE, 10½ IN. BY 6½ IN.)



FASHIONED BETWEEN 621 AND 907 A.D.: "A MALE OFFICIAL ON A GALLOPING HORSE; THE LEFT HAND IN POSITION AS HOLDING THE REIN." (T'ANG DYNASTY; HEIGHT, 13½ IN.; LENGTH, 17 IN.)



ALSO OF THE WEI DYNASTY AND OF HEAVY STONEWARE: A HORSE IN THE UNUSUAL POSITION OF NEIGHING, WITH NECK UPSTRETCHED AND MOUTH HALF-OPENED. (HEIGHT, 24½ IN.; BASE, 9½ IN. BY 6½ IN.)



ALSO OF THE T'ANG DYNASTY: "HORSE OF VERY SPRIGHTLY CHARACTER, IN THE ACT OF PAWING"; THE HORSE PARTLY COLOURED GREY, THE SADDLE RED. (HEIGHT, 16 IN.; BASE, 10½ IN. BY 5 IN.)



ONE OF A PAIR: A WOMAN ON A GALLOPING HORSE; THE FIGURE SITTING IN A SADDLE UPON A SADDLE-CLOTH, LEANING FORWARD, AND BEARING OVER CONSIDERABLY, AS IF IN TRICK RIDING. (T'ANG; HEIGHT, 8½ IN.; LENGTH, 17 IN.)

We illustrate here some of the remarkably interesting specimens of early Chinese ceramic art now to be seen at Yamanaka's, in an Exhibition truly described by the "Observer" as one "full of æsthetic thrills." Two of the more unusual pieces are the Wei horses shown on this page. The first of these, that showing the horse with its head bent down, has the hair graven. The saddle is of turquoise colour, and is over a saddle-cloth representing leather engraved with crossed lines and coloured carmine. The saddle-cloth of the neighing horse is engraved to represent a fleecy skin. In the figure of a male official on a

galloping horse, the horse's head-harness is painted on. The piece is of light-coloured pottery, with slip covering and remains of red and black pigment. The horse of "very sprightly character" shows crossed bands of breeching, coloured white and showing gilt studs, pendent crotals, and fleur-de-lys pendants. The figure of a woman on a galloping horse is one of a pair. The women are "attired in close-fitting dresses, which appear to be single garments; their hair raised up into twin cones upon their heads." The figures are of light pottery, covered with slip and with remains of black and pinkish pigment.

CONJURING A NEW PROVINCE FROM THE VASTY DEEP.

THE GREAT ENGINEERING WORK OF DRAINING THE ZUIDER ZEE.

By DR. K. JANSMA, Secretary of the Zuider Zee Board, Amsterdam. (See Illustrations opposite.)

AS every statesman knows, there are but few methods of satisfying the appetite for new provinces that a healthy State feels from time to time. There is a famous distich saying that the Austrian Empire used to obtain new territory by careful marriages of its Sovereigns. The most usual

A second advantage will be that there will soon be a large basin of fresh water available from which the surrounding country can draw in dry summers; for very soon after the completion of the dyke the water behind it will become fresh. At present it is often necessary to let in salt water, which causes

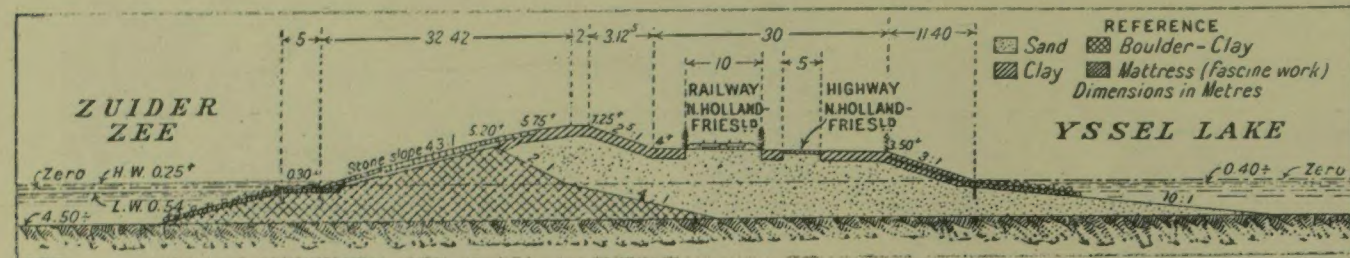
the geological condition of the subsoil. Clay and other good soil will be drained; the lake has been projected mainly where there is sand and other less valuable soil. The four polders will have a total area of about 550,000 acres, and will add no less than 10 per cent. to the arable soil of Holland; probably it will accommodate directly or indirectly 300,000 to 500,000 people. This is of the utmost importance to a country that is already over-populated.

The total expense of the main dyke will be £7,500,000; of the four polders, including compound interest, about £41,000,000. The value of the proceeds has been estimated at a sum several millions higher, but, as the work will last for twenty years or more, very little is certain about the eventual financial outcome. Nothing definite, of course, can be said about the cost of materials and about

the price of land after so long a period. This is a risk that must be taken, and that Holland lightly takes because of the considerable indirect benefit to the whole country that will naturally ensue from the acquisition of the new province.

Whilst there seems to be little or no difference of opinion with regard to the most important questions of engineering, there are still numerous other problems to be solved in connection with the scheme. One question is by what method, after the land has become dry, it can soonest be made ready for cultivation. For the investigation of this problem a small "experimental polder" has been laid dry this year, where a number of experiments will now be made by the foremost agriculturists of the country.

Another difficulty is what will be the legal status of the new land. Will it be sold or will it remain the property of the State? Holland has the advantage here over all other land reformers that in the Zuider Zee Province she begins on a clean slate: everything belongs to the State, and no private owner has any say in the matter. Having regard to the general trend of public opinion in Holland, it is as improbable that the land will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder as, at the other extreme, that the entire cultivation will be in the hands of the State. Probably some middle course will be taken. The present generation has the unique opportunity of setting up a model State according to the conceptions of to-day, and it will be very interesting to see what will be done.



THE MAIN ENGINEERING FEATURE OF THE ZUIDER ZEE DRAINAGE SCHEME: A CROSS SECTION OF THE GREAT SEA-DYKE, OR ENCLOSING DAM, TO CONNECT NORTH HOLLAND WITH FRIESLAND, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE RAILWAY AND ROAD TO RUN UPON IT.

"The main dyke," writes Dr. Jansma, "will have no parallel in Holland, nor, it is believed, in the rest of the world."—[By Courtesy of the "Times."]

way, however, and the most orthodox way, of extending empires is to send a sufficient army at the right moment—an action for the justification of which, as Frederick the Great knew, the national lawyers are rarely at a loss to discover a perfectly satisfactory pretext.

As the recent Assembly of the League of Nations has shown once again, this orthodox method of territorial extension is falling into disfavour; it is no longer considered as being the right thing to do. Besides, there are some who maintain that a province obtained in this way does but rarely pay for itself; there are too many expenses involved not only in taking but also in keeping the new territory. It would seem, therefore, that nations would henceforward have to be content with their present frontiers. Holland, however, is fortunate enough to be able to break the *status quo* without going in any way against the Covenant or even the Protocol of Geneva. The fishes of the Zuider Zee are not a party to either document, and so they will find no protection when the State of Holland pumps away the water and creates a new province.

A great part of the present Zuider Zee has originally been land. During the Middle Ages considerable parts of Holland were washed away by the sea-waves. Besides the Zuider Zee, a number of inland lakes were formed, the majority of which were drained in the seventeenth century. The last one, Haarlem Lake, was drained between 1849 and 1852, and at the same time the first schemes were published for the more ambitious project of reclaiming the Zuider Zee. In 1886 a society was formed for the study of this important problem, and a young engineer, Mr. C. Lely, was appointed, who, in 1891, after careful investigations, published the scheme that was to render him famous; for in 1918 it was approved by the Dutch Parliament, and it is now being carried out. Not only did Mr. Lely draft the scheme, but by a singular coincidence he had the satisfaction of being Minister for Public Works when the Dutch Parliament sanctioned the work that he had planned twenty-seven years before.

The main feature of Lely's scheme is the enormous dyke which will separate the Zuider Zee from the North Sea, so that the former will be reduced to an inland lake. The dyke has been projected, not at the narrowest part of the Zuider Zee, but at the point where it is shallowest. In the centre of the sea the depth is as much as 15 ft., but on the place where the dyke is being constructed it is nowhere deeper than about 12 ft., except for two channels between the island of Wieringen and North-Holland. This part of the dyke, however, about a mile and a half long, has already been completed; the remaining part, nineteen miles between Wieringen and Frisia, will be ready, it is hoped, in seven or eight years' time.

The building of this great dyke is not only necessary for the reclamation of land behind it, but presents considerable other advantages, especially for the country surrounding the Zuider Zee. It has been calculated that these advantages, apart from the reclamation of land, would justify its construction. In the first place, the country behind the dyke will no longer have to fear the sea storms, so that the present long dyke along the Zuider Zee will henceforward only be a second line of defence. Floods like the one of 1915, when the Zuider Zee dyke broke in several places and enormous damage was done, will become impossible.

great damage both to agriculture and to cattle. This improvement alone may save several hundred thousand pounds sterling in one single summer. Many minor advantages can be enumerated—e.g., the possibility of using the dyke for railway communication between the provinces of North-Holland and Frisia.

The main dyke is so heavy that it will have no parallel in Holland, nor, it is believed, in the rest of the world. Its base will be 300 ft. wide, and the height above sea level is to be about 23 ft. Complicated calculations have proved that even in the heaviest storms no wave will be able to pass across. It will consist mainly of sand, but on the northern side there will be a heavy dam of clay, and it will also be covered by a thick layer of the same material.

Before the works were begun, one of the greatest problems

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE GREAT SCHEME FOR THE DRAINAGE OF THE ZUIDER ZEE: DR. C. LELY.

In 1886 Dr. Lely, then a young engineer, was appointed to draw up a scheme for the drainage of the Zuider Zee, and he published it in 1891. He was Minister for Public Works when, in 1918, the Dutch Government approved the scheme which he had drafted twenty-seven years before, and which is now being carried out.

lems was where the required clay would have to be obtained. It was a very agreeable surprise that the Zuider Zee itself provided one of the most powerful weapons towards its own subjugation. It proved to contain sufficient deposits of a particular kind of clay, called boulder-clay, quite near the place where it was wanted, so that it was very simple to dredge it up and drop in on the right spot. This clay is an ideal material, entirely proof against the strongest currents of the tide, as was shown in the final stages of the construction of the dyke between North-Holland and Frisia. Here the current, as the opening was made narrower, attained a velocity of as much as 21 ft. per second, without doing damage of any importance to the boulder-clay. This very fortunate discovery permitted the constructors to avoid most of the so much more expensive fascine-work, the orthodox way of constructing dykes in Holland.

The dyke will contain two locks, and a system of thirty sluices, necessary for discharging the water that is carried into the sea behind the dyke, mainly by the Yssel, one of the branches of the Rhine. When the wind blows from the north-west, the discharge of this water will often become impossible. This rendered it necessary to leave behind the dyke a large lake, in which the water could be stored, even for several days. It has been calculated that the surface of this lake will have to be 280,000 acres.

Given the area of the lake, its form and that of the polders was largely determined by

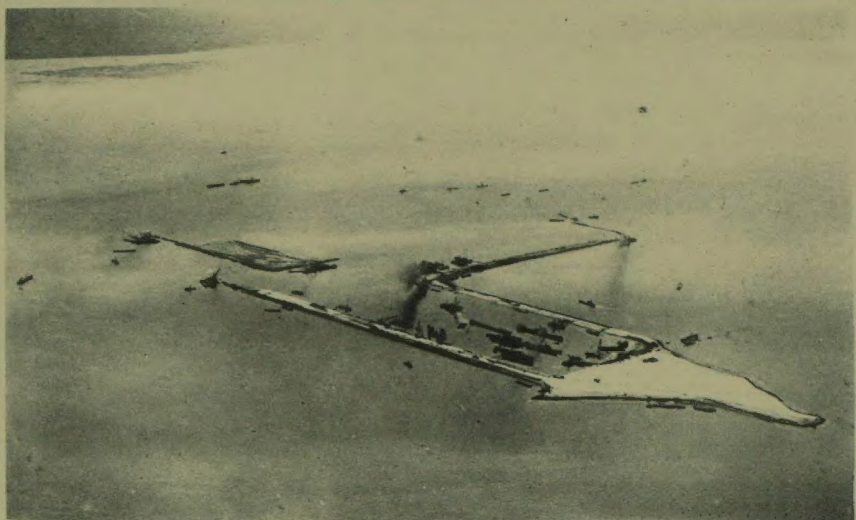


SHOWING FOUR POLDERS (PRINTED BLACK) WITH A TOTAL AREA OF SOME 500,000 ACRES, AND THE RESPECTIVE LEVELS OF OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY: AN OROGRAPHICAL MAP OF HOLLAND AND THE ZUIDER ZEE RECLAMATION REGION.

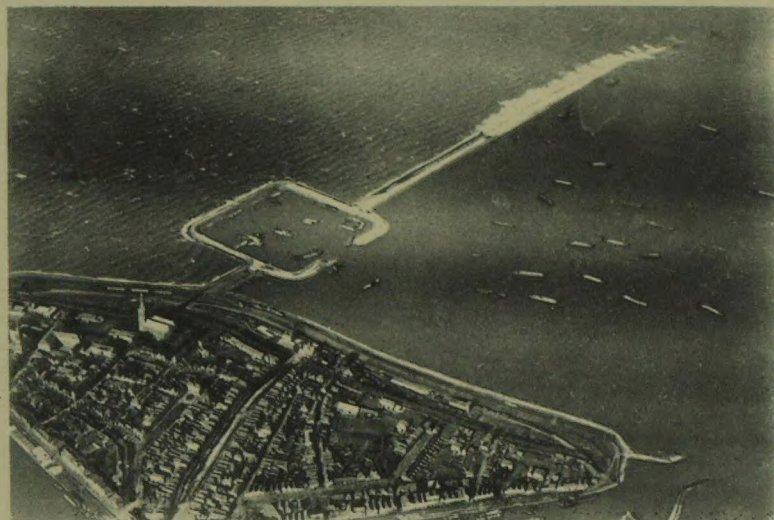
By Courtesy of the "Times."

CONJURING A PROVINCE FROM THE VASTY DEEP: ZUIDER ZEE AIR VIEWS.

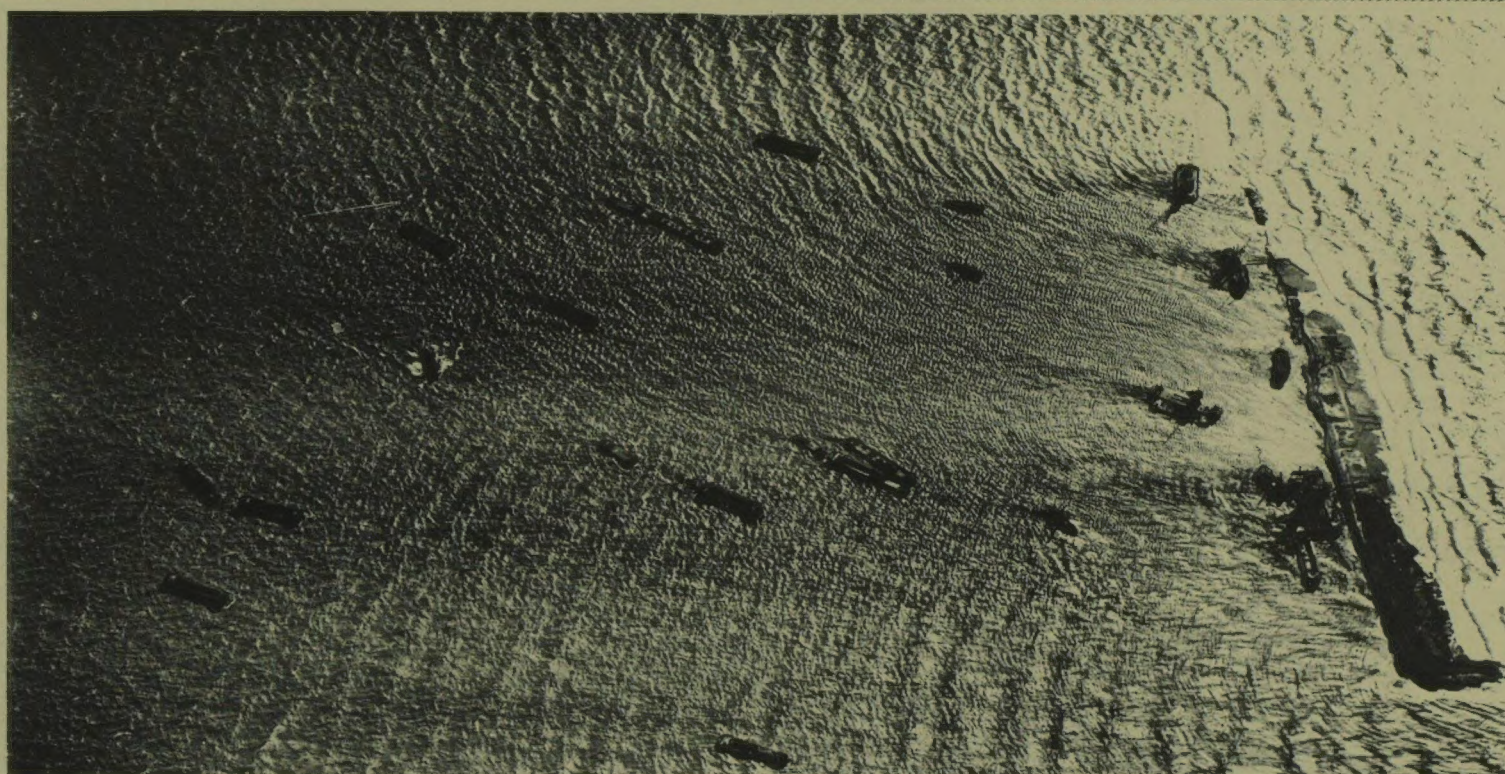
PHOTOGRAPHS BY AEROFILMS, LTD. (SEE ARTICLE ON OPPOSITE PAGE.)



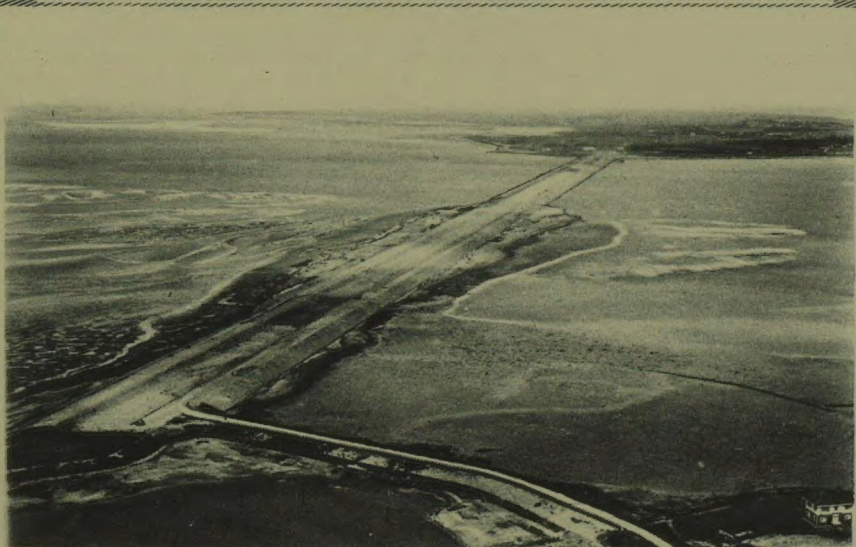
MAKING A LOCK IN MID-SEA: PART OF THE 25-MILE MAIN DYKE TO CONNECT WIERINGEN WITH FRIESLAND IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION THREE MILES FROM THE FRIESLAND COAST (IN BACKGROUND).



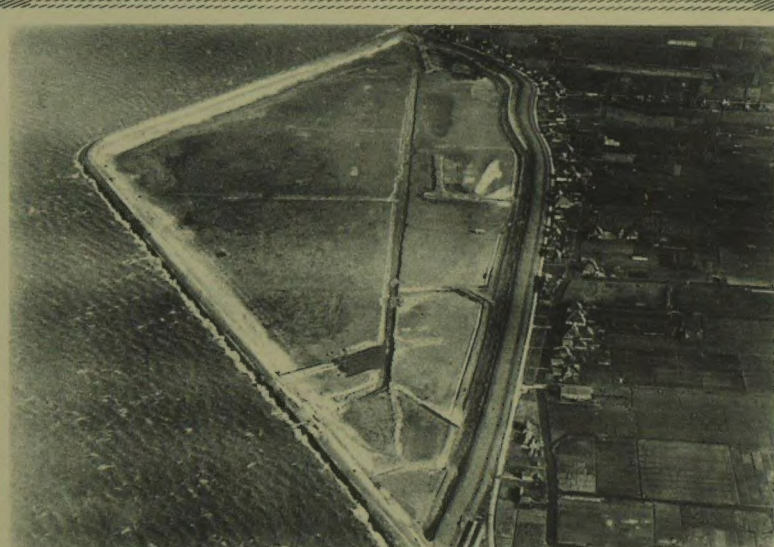
MAN ENCROACHING ON THE SEA: PART OF A SUBSIDIARY DYKE TO CONNECT WIERINGEN AND MEDEMBLIK (AT RIGHT ANGLES TO MAIN DYKE)—THE MEDEMBLIK END UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



HOLLAND ANNEXING TERRITORY FROM NEPTUNE'S DOMAIN: THE £48,500,000 ZUIDER ZEE DRAINAGE SCHEME IN PROGRESS—A SECTION OF THE 11-MILE DYKE FROM WIERINGEN TO MEDEMBLIK UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN OPEN WATER NEAR THE SANDS OF OUDE ZEUG, NOT FAR FROM MEDEMBLIK (RIGHT-HAND ILLUSTRATION ABOVE)—A GROUP OF LIGHTERS AND THE RISING DYKE WASHED BY THE WAVES.



A COMPLETED DYKE: THE 11-MILE CAUSEWAY CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN NORTH HOLLAND AND THE ISLAND OF WIERINGEN—PART OF A GREAT WORK TO ADD 550,000 ACRES TO HOLLAND.



AN EXPERIMENTAL POLDER NEAR ANDIJK: A SECTION OF THE NORTH HOLLAND COAST WHERE THIS SMALL POLDER WAS CONSTRUCTED FOR TESTING THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF LAND RECLAIMED FROM THE SEA.

The progress of the vast engineering scheme for the drainage of the Zuider Zee, which has been illustrated from time to time in our pages in previous issues, is described on the opposite page by Dr. K. Jansma, Secretary of the Zuider Zee Board at Amsterdam. "The main dyke," he writes, "is so heavy that it will have no parallel in Holland, nor, it is believed, in the rest of the world. Its base will be 300 ft. wide, and the height above sea level is to be about 23 ft. It will consist mainly of sand, but on the northern side there will be a heavy dam of clay. . . . This boulder-clay is an ideal material, entirely proof against

the strongest currents of the tide. This fortunate discovery [*i.e.*, of boulder-clay deposits in the Zuider Zee itself] permitted the constructors to avoid the so much more expensive fascine-work, the orthodox way of constructing dykes in Holland. The dyke will contain two locks and a system of thirty sluices. . . . The four polders will have a total area of about 550,000 acres, and will add 10 per cent. to the arable soil of Holland: probably it will accommodate 300,000 to 500,000 people. The total expense of the main dyke will be £7,500,000; of the four polders, including compound interest, about £41,000,000."

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

fast approaching (as the publishers do not allow us to forget) is associated for young readers with literary "adventure"; but we old stagers likewise have our adventurous dreams, and so I have assembled for this week's journey a mixed party of explorers, travellers, sailors, and sportsmen. If there is one book that might be called the "Bible" of British exploration, it is "HAKLUYT'S VOYAGES," and an auspicious start may be made with the concluding instalment (Vols. 7 and 8) of Messrs. Dent's delightful reprint, previously noticed as regards the earlier volumes. It is illustrated by many old prints and maps and sixty-four drawings by Thomas Derrick, with an introduction by John Masefield. (Sold in sets only; £3 for the 8 volumes). These last two volumes include the great names of Drake, Hawkins, and Raleigh.

If Richard Hakluyt were still alive, he could hardly cope with the material accumulated since his time. His mantle has fallen on many shoulders. That the modern Briton rivals the Elizabethan in daring and resource is seen in "PERILOUS DAYS." True Tales of Adventure. By David Masters. With twenty-six Illustrations (Lane; 8s. 6d.). Moreover, the air has been added to the land and sea as his sphere of action. Some of these thrilling tales deal with events of peace; others of war. Two notable books of war experiences are "I ESCAPE." By Captain J. L. Hardy. With Introduction by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (Lane; 7s. 6d.), describing the author's adventures as a prisoner of war in Germany; and "THE SOMME," including also "THE COWARD." By A. D. Gristwood. With Preface by H. G. Wells (Cape; 5s.). "The million British dead," says Mr. Wells, "have left no books behind. What they felt, no witness tells. But here is a book that almost tells it."

One of the air feats Mr. Masters records has had many successors. "Lindbergh," he writes, "had no greater reception than Harry Hawker and Mackenzie Grieve when they came back from the dead." I saw the tumultuous scene on their arrival in London; Hawker (his car having become wedged in the crowd), riding on a mounted policeman's horse along the Euston Road. Now Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, the first man to fly the Atlantic alone, has told the story of his own air career in "WE—PILOT AND PLANE." Illustrated (Putnam; 7s. 6d.). Towards the end it is pleasant to read: "In England I experienced one final unforgettable demonstration of friendship for an American." A memorable British flight, which began the day after last Christmas, is the subject of "INDIA BY AIR." By the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare. With Introduction by Lady Maud Hoare; thirty-five Illustrations and Map (Longmans; 6s. 6d.). At the end of his fascinating story, the Secretary for Air commends the reliability of British air transport. "In little more than the Christmas recess we had flown 11,000 miles; we had crossed 1000 miles of sea in a land machine . . . and we had never had a mechanical breakdown."

The most successful of living explorers, Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, and the first man to visit both Poles (having crossed the Arctic Sea in an airship, by way of the North Pole), gives a general sketch of his career in "MY LIFE AS AN EXPLORER" (Heinemann; 10s. 6d.). There is only one illustration—the little craft, *Gjoa*, in which he made the first navigation of the North-West Passage. Amundsen has recorded his principal achievements separately in previous books. The new volume is largely critical and controversial, airing a number of grievances. The writer is none too friendly to this country, though he pays a high tribute to his ill-fated rival in the Antarctic. "Scott," he says, "was a splendid sportsman as well as a great explorer. I cannot, however, say as much for many of his countrymen. . . . I feel justified in saying that by and large the British are a race of very bad losers." Amundsen, however, is not exclusively anti-British. His most scathing strictures are reserved for Commander Nobile, the Italian skipper of the airship *Norge* on the Arctic flight, and for the Aero Club of Norway.

In all the annals of exploration there is nothing to surpass the story of man's assault on Nature's "last stronghold," the highest mountain in the world. Here is the very peak of romance—the romance of danger and heroic endurance—and I have found no finer interpretation thereof than "THROUGH TIBET TO EVEREST." By Captain J. B. L. Noel, F.R.G.S. (Edward Arnold; 10s. 6d.) Those who remember the author's wonderful film, "The Epic of Everest," will not be surprised at the beauty of the illustrations. Captain Noel is confident that some day the top of Everest will be reached by air, and the conditions are discussed in one of the scientific appendices. Incidentally, much is told of the Tibetans, whose religion and manner

of life also provide a chapter or two in a book describing the remarkable travels of three women missionaries—"THROUGH JADE GATE AND CENTRAL ASIA," an Account of Journeys in Kansu, Turkestan, and the Gobi Desert. By Mildred Cable and Francesca French. With Introduction by the Rev. John Stuart Holden, D.D. Illustrations and Map (Constable; 10s.). There is something akin to the climber's courage in the "spiritual confidence over material insecurity" which impelled these pioneers of the Faith to brave hardship and danger, traversing vast regions where none of their race had ever trod before.

Of native life and character in another, and physically very different, part of Asia, the great marshes of southern Iraq, an admirable picture is drawn in "HAJI RIKKAN, MARSH ARAB." By Fulanain. Illustrated (Chatto and Windus; 10s. 6d.). In this story of the old Arab pedlar, faithful unto death to his tribal loyalty, we have a vivid panorama of the land and people whose fortunes are now involved in ours, and whose King lately came on a visit to this country. The late Miss Gertrude Bell, of Iraq fame,

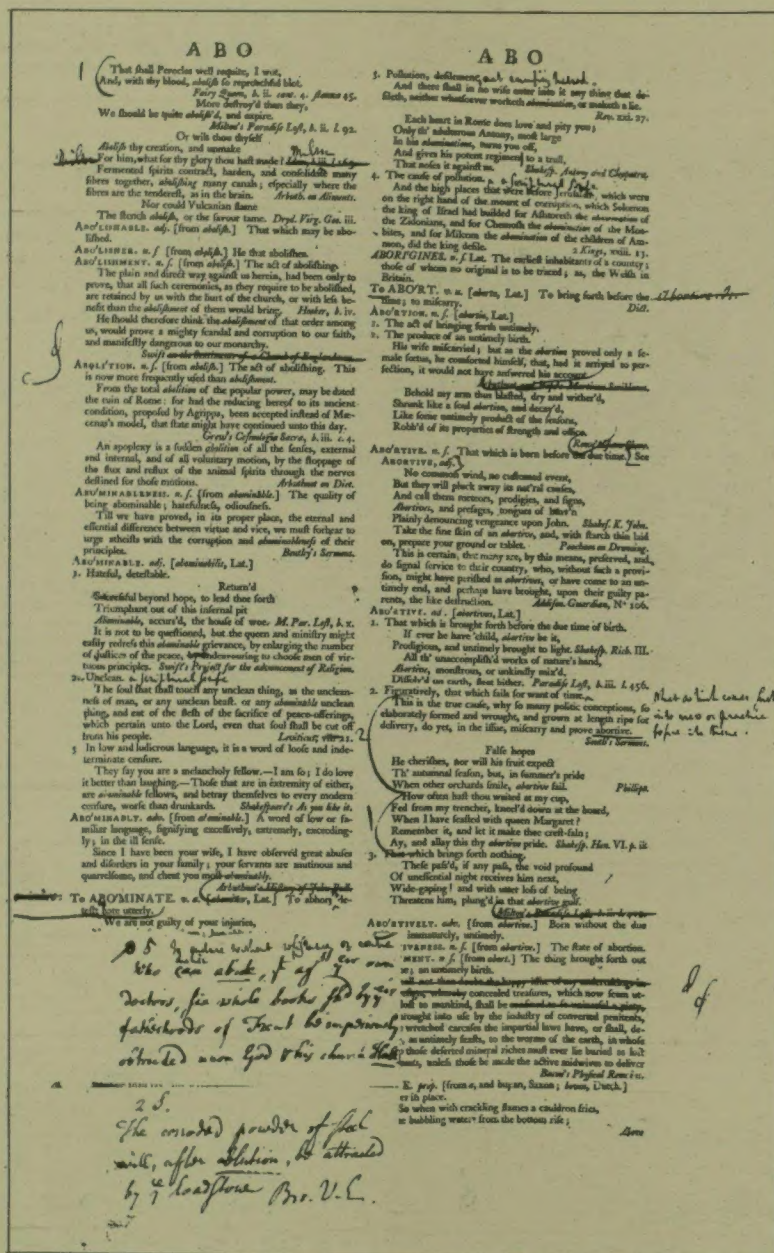
1893 he went to Christiania for this paper and the *Sketch* to do articles and drawings on the start of Dr. Nansen's Arctic expedition. Eventually, he "found himself" as a sculptor, and won fame in Paris with his magnificent statues of African native types. He died in 1919, worn out with five years of strenuous war work, which had included Red Cross service at the front and a pro-French lecture tour in the United States before America "came in."

Six books form a little squadron of narratives connected with the sea. Naturally, an Admiral takes command, flying his flag in "SALT JUNK: NAVAL REMINISCENCES, 1881-1906." By Admiral B. M. Chambers. Illustrated by the author in colour, line, and half-tone (Constable; 14s.). Trust a sailor to spin a good yarn, and this is one. It covers the author's climb through the junior ranks to captaincy, and includes the Dogger Bank incident. I hope he will, as suggested, take up his pen once more to record his later career covering the war and his part in founding the Australian Navy. His Pacific adventures make touch with another professional autobiography of exceptional interest, that of a lawyer whose work brought him much in contact with sailors, of the Navy and otherwise, entitled "FROM THE MIDDLE TEMPLE TO THE SOUTH SEAS." By Gilchrist Alexander, formerly Chief Police Magistrate, Fiji, and Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, Tanganyika. Illustrated (Murray; 15s.). From such books as these we learn how our far-flung Empire is run.

The rest of the squadron consists of "THE SHIP UNDER STEAM." By G. Gibbard Jackson. Illustrated (Fisher Unwin; 10s.), a popular history; "IN THE WAKE OF THE WIND-SHIPS": Notes, Records, and Biographies Pertaining to the Square-Rigged Merchant Marine of British North America. By Frederick William Wallace. Illustrated (Hodder and Stoughton; 21s.); "YACHT NAVIGATION AND VOYAGING." By Claud Worth. With drawings, maps, and diagrams (J. D. Potter; 12s.); and "GREAT STORMS." By Carr Laughton and V. Heddon. Illustrated by Cecil King. (Philip Allan; 10s. 6d.). This last mainly concerns historic hurricanes at sea, but it also describes their effect on land, and includes a chapter on "Storms of Fire"—i.e., volcanic eruptions.

In the field of sport, the lead is taken by "THE HUNTING TOURS OF SURTEES" ("onlie begetter" of Jorrocks). Edited by E. D. Cuming. Illustrated in colour by George Denholm Armour and from contemporary Prints (Blackwood; 20s.). Hounds and all that they connote are racily discussed in "BELLS OF THE CHASE." By "Yoi-over" (ex-Huntsman). With seventeen Illustrations by the Author (Hutchinson; 21s.), while other breeds are celebrated in a well-pictured edition of "MY FRIEND THE DOG." By Albert Payson Terhune. Illustrated in colour by Marguerite Kirmse (Hutchinson; 7s. 6d.), containing stories of canine courage, loyalty, and intelligence. Racing is represented in a handsome and interesting book by a leading authority—"THE ANALYSIS OF THE TURF." By J. Fairfax - Blakeborough. Illustrated (Philip Allan; 25s.), a survey of "the duties and difficulties of racing officials, owners, trainers, jockeys, bookmakers, and betters, with stories of horses and courses." A gossipy, go-as-you-please tale of sporting life, for which the author disclaims the name of "novel" or "romance," though it has some love interest, is told by a modern Surtees in "HORSE-LOVERS." by Lieut.-Col. Geoffrey Brooke. Illustrated by "Snaffles" (Constable; 12s. 6d.). Shooting, fishing, and deer-stalking provide the interest of "FIELD, RIVER, and HILL." By Eric Parker. With eight Dry-points by Winifred Austen (Philip Allan; 10s. 6d.)—a collection of picturesque and genial papers on English country life.

There is a shade of distinction, which I need not attempt to define, between sport and games. The game of the moment—one in which Oxford and Cambridge are about to contend—is treated reminiscently, technically, and historically, in an excellent book by two of its leading exponents—"RUGGER." By W. W. Wakefield and H. P. Marshall. Illustrated (Longmans; 15s.). Similarly, a hero of the golf course tells his story with the aid of a collaborator, in "DOWN THE FAIRWAY." By Robert T. Jones and O. B. Keeler. With over sixty Photographs (George Allen and Unwin; 15s.). Bobby Jones has been called "the greatest golfer of all time," but he writes with the same modesty that makes him personally so popular. Finally, I come to a pair of very seasonable little books—"LETTERS TO YOUNG WINTER SPORTSMEN." By Brian Lunn. Illustrated (Philip Allan; 6s.), and "WINTER SPORTS SIMPLIFIED." By H. G. Stokes. Illustrated (Thornton Butterworth; 5s.). These works should prove very useful, seeing that now is the summer of our discontent made glorious winter.



ANNOTATED BY DR. JOHNSON AND HIS AMANUENSES: A PAGE FROM THE PROOFS OF HIS FAMOUS "DICTIONARY," RECENTLY SOLD FOR £3250. In the sale of Colonel Ralph Sned's library at Sotheby's recently, the huge sum of £3250 was paid by Messrs. Maggs for three folio volumes containing proofs of the first edition of Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language" (1755). Many of the marginal corrections are in his own hand, others by his amanuenses. The volumes include 1630 slips containing illustrative passages attached to corresponding entries. Johnson is said to have received for his work 1500 guineas, out of which he had to pay several assistants.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby and Co.

first suggested the book to the author, but her untimely death, unfortunately, prevented the fulfilment of her promise to write a preface.

Travel in New Zealand and Australia, Borneo, and Central Africa, under Stanley, contribute to one of the most appealing life-stories I know—"A VALIANT GENTLEMAN": Being the Biography of Herbert Ward, Artist and Man of Action. By Sarita Ward. With thirty-two Illustrations (Chapman and Hall; 18s.). His widow here portrays a brave, generous, and lovable character, and does it with singular self-effacement. After careful study, I have failed to trace even her maiden name, or much else about her beyond the fact of American nationality. Herbert Ward was an intimate friend and house-mate of Lord Northcliffe in his early days of struggle, of which the book gives interesting memories. After his return from the Congo (in 1889) he took to writing and lecturing, and in

UNIQUE LIBYAN ROCK-SCULPTURE: THE "GROTTO OF THE IMAGES" AT SLONTA, IN CYRENAICA.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY
PROFESSOR LUIGI PERNIER, OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE, ONE OF
THE DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN ARCHE-
OLOGISTS DIRECTING EXCAVATIONS AT
CYRENE.

1. THE MOST REMARKABLE OF
THE HUNDRED CAVERNS AT
SLONTA, IN THE INTERIOR OF
CYRENAICA: THE "GROTTO OF
THE IMAGES," WITH REMARK-
ABLE EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT
LIBYAN SCULPTURE INSPIRED BY
MONUMENTS OF GRÆCO-ROMAN
ART IN THAT COUNTRY.



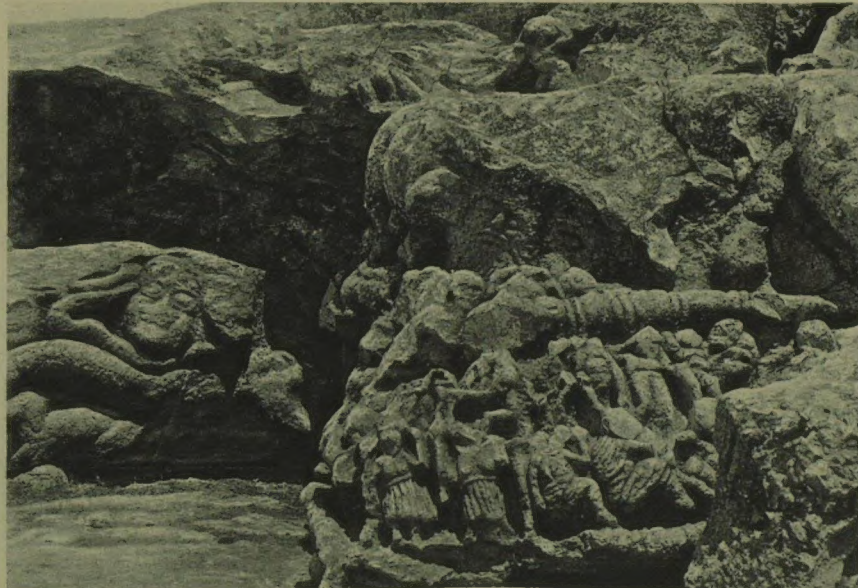
2. TWO MONSTROUS HUMAN HEADS AMID THE COILS OF HUGE SERPENTS, WITH
AN ANIMAL (DOG OR LAMB) BELOW: SCULPTURES SEEN JUST TO RIGHT OF
THE COLUMN IN ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.



3. TWO STRIKING GROUPS OF HUMAN FIGURES, WITH SEVERAL HUMAN HEADS
AND THE HEAD OF A LAMB SCATTERED AROUND: ROCK-SCULPTURES SEEN
ON THE EXTREME RIGHT IN NO. 1.

SLONTA, almost at the summit
of the Cyrenaic high plateau
(about 2370 ft.), where the descent
runs south to the Libyan Desert,
is the chief town of the Brahassa,
a proud tribe of Bedouins. The
land at Slonta forms an un-
dulating rocky basin girded by
hills which, on the east, are pene-
trated by caverns (one hundred
of them) with pillars for sup-
porting the vaults and niches for
remains. They certainly served
as habitations of the Libyans in
ancient days, and, in fact, the
Bedouins call them houses, and
themselves live in them in the
summer. Noteworthy above all
is one called by the natives "the
Grotto of the Images." This
grotto (No. 1, above), the vault
of which has caved in, originally
supported in the centre by a
column with rough Ionic base,
but of little more than a man's

[Continued opposite.]



4. A ROW OF HUMAN FIGURES INCLUDING WOMEN IN PLEATED SKIRTS,
SEPARATED BY AN ASTRAGAL BAR FROM ANIMAL FIGURES ABOVE: SCULPTURES
ON A PROJECTING ROCK TO RIGHT OF THE GROTTO ENTRANCE.

[Continued.]

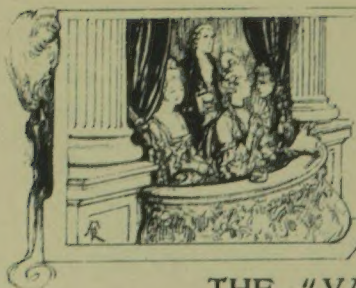
height, has a projection skirting
along the walls to the left. All
the lower wall and that on the
right, even outside, is ornamented
with bas-reliefs sculptured in the
rock, like the column and the
projected skirtings. The first
figures seen behind the column
to the right are now on fragments
of broken rock; all the other
reliefs are still in their place.
On the fragments, immediately
to the right of the column, are
two monstrous human heads, amid
the coils of huge serpents, the
larger of which seems to form the
body of the principal figure;
below the serpent is another
animal, a dog or a lamb. A
nearer view of these is shown
in No. 2. To right of the coiling
monster is a deeper recess in
which there loom out in the
shadow seven human faces, all
sculptured in that primitive style

[Continued below.]

[Continued.]

found on the anthropoid vessels of Troy, or on most ancient Etruscan "canopi." To the right of the recess the rock projects outwards, and presents two horizontal series of reliefs divided by an astragal bar (Nos. 1 and 4). Above is a group of animals of massive form. Below the astragal is a crowd of human figures, upright or kneeling, with the left hand raised towards the head, as in pain. On the left, downwards, are two women with a garment which descends in regular folds from the waist; this is a costume which occurs in the Etruscan *lase*. Finally, again to the right (Nos. 1 and 3) on the outer face of the group, are two remarkable groups of persons and, scattered around, several human heads and one head of a lamb. The left-hand group, of a woman leaning against a man who seems to be kissing her, does not lack a certain ingenuous grace, but the other group shows perhaps a family with two small figures and four large

ones, all monstrous owing to their big heads, and one, equally so, with a stout body on thin legs. The last figure but one on the right, which seems to me male, shows that the pleated garment was likewise worn by men, as a characteristic costume of the Libyans. The grotto of reliefs might have been a sanctuary, perhaps for the cult of the dead. I would venture to say that the human heads scattered here and there, and, above all, those guarded apparently by a serpentine monster, represent the shades of the dead. The ancient Libyan religion seems to include the idea of a life beyond the grave. The rough aspect of the relief does not indicate high antiquity. The base of the column and the astragal are clearly Hellenic elements degenerated in the hands of barbarians. The sculpture is a specimen of Libyan art inspired by Græco-Roman monuments, a unique specimen of the sculpture of the ancient Libyans in the interior of Cyrenaica.



The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.



THE "VAMP" TRADITION AND "FLESH AND THE DEVIL" AT THE TIVOLI.

IT is astonishing to observe the difficulty with which Hollywood rises superior to the "vamp" tradition. As the basis of a good story the beautiful but wicked woman who lures men to disaster only to be defeated in the end by the Innocent Maiden is a useful theme enough. It has been dramatically exploited. The first "vamp," as the human vampire of the female species has come to be universally called, was, I suppose, an interesting creature on the screen. I cannot remember; it is so long ago that she made her debut, and there have been so many hundreds since. The film-makers soon discovered that certain personalities—exotic flowers such as Pola Negri, Nazimova, Nita Naldi, and, of more recent blossoming, Lya de Putti and Greta Garbo—were best able to display their picturesque attributes in vamp parts. For vamps, mark you, can wear the clinging garb with which we have become so familiar. They may progress in sinuous undulations and thus display their beauty of form. They may flutter black-fringed eyelids in even more deadly fashion than the screen flapper. They may do all these things, and yet, according to the tradition, they shall not suffer any loss of *vraisemblance*. So Mesdames Draculinas sprang up right and left, like naughty toadstools overnight.

Now, since the art of the screen appeals first and foremost to the eye, and since the ideal vamp exponent possesses certain plastic qualities that are of value to pictorial drama, it is quite comprehensible that film-producers should have been attracted by the vamp legend. These lovely, languorous creatures, trailing voluptuous draperies through perfumed boudoirs, or spreading their lightly veiled charms on cushioned divans, must be very tempting material for the makers of pictures: just like luscious colours, deep crimsons, brooding blues, and burning orange, on a painter's palette. And it must be admitted that before their vampish attributes and gestures had become conventionalised, before the whole tribe of them had reached the present standardisation of dress and manner, we of the audience yielded readily to their tropical enchantments. But we have progressed since those days of easy conquest. We have become more discriminating, though the film-makers and the film-exhibitors seem determined not to recognise the fact. We are, if you will have it so, decidedly more *blasé*—yes, even the general mass of film-goers, by no means only the fastidious few. It seems extraordinary to speak of a creature who is supposed to shock all ideas of respectability and break through all canons of morality—who, if we are to believe the Press agents, finds some difficulty in scraping past the Censor—it is extraordinary to label such a one as old-fashioned; yet the conventional vamp, as Hollywood still supplies her, strikes me as being hopelessly out of date. I wish they would have done with her. I wish they would scrap the vamp tradition for good and all. Or, if they must from time to time give us the dear old story of the hero torn 'twixt the bad, bad woman and the good, good one, let us not be able to guess their respective natures from the very first flicker of an eyelid. I have known women who, if the fancy took them to steal some man from a wife or a sweetheart, were not over-troubled by scruples of conscience. Yes; I fear I have known such. But not one of them wore any exterior evidence of her inward treachery. Not one of them seemed poured bodily into black satin that clung to her from chin to heel à la Lya de Putti. Nor did they wear their hair in the flaunting fuzziness of defiance. Nor did they swathe the scintillating georgettes of sin around their swooning limbs. They were, to all outward semblance, ordinary women, and hid their baseness beneath quite ordinary, though possibly smart, clothes. Therefore their actions, when they took action, were unexpected and dramatic.

We have reached a stage in the progress of the film when producers would really do well to study life a trifle more closely. I do not contend that there is no bad woman in the world whose sinfulness finds expression in the uniform of the screen vamp; but I do contend that we have now got to know that uniform too well. It has become meaningless. This particular shadow-creation leaves us cold. In "Flesh and the Devil," a vamp story based on a novel by Sudermann which is unfamiliar to me, all the old conventions

know her rare smile, her weird style of dress and undress, her play of eyelash; we know her from A to Z. Consequently we are unmoved. Greta Garbo has intelligence as well as a strange, elusive beauty. She does, moreover, in spite of the conventions forced upon her by Hollywood's conception of a wicked woman, introduce a note of fragile pathos. She is a thing of gossamer and moonlight, but she never quickens into life. It is not her fault. It is the fault of this pigeon-holing of the virtues and vices together with their modes and manners. I long to see, on the screen, a villain who does not look or behave like one. I long to encounter, on the screen, a vamp who wears sports clothes and has no eyelashes to speak of. Then, if the musical director can be persuaded to scrap those painfully familiar melodies which accompany the doings of the wicked ones—conscientiously sinister for the villain, mournfully passionate for the vamp—we may recover, to a certain degree, the element of surprise that seems to have gone out of the pictures. I am speaking, of course, of their dramatic development, not of their scenic effects.

I am unable to say how much of Sudermann's book, beyond its bare bones, has been preserved in the film, "Flesh and the Devil," shown at the Tivoli. If the synopsis contained in the programme has been lifted from the book itself, then undoubtedly the latter contained, even in the actual plot, many elements which we do not get in the film. And, by the way, why does the "story of the film," as contained in programmes or synopses, so often diverge from what we actually see? When a film

has been revised, it would surely be reasonable to expect a revision of the synopsis or to omit it altogether.

As the story has finally arrived on the screen, it merely concerns two men and a woman—the Innocent Maiden in the case plays an entirely secondary rôle until she brings about an utterly unconvincing eleventh hour conversion of the vamp. The two men are sworn friends since their boyhood's days. The vamp very nearly succeeds in breaking that friendship by transferring her affections from one to the other and back again. Incidentally she causes her first husband to be killed in a duel with one of her friends, who finally confront each other in a second duel. The plot unfolds very slowly, and is interrupted frequently by long scenes of love-making between the hero (John Gilbert) and the vamp. Its dramatic tension seems to me of the slightest, for the reasons already expounded. But when we get away from the obvious—in other words, when the vamp business is in momentary abeyance—the producer, Clarence Brown, shows us what he can do. Thus, the opening scenes in barracks are delightful. Ulrich, admirably personated by that fine artist, Lars Hansen, saves his more volatile friend from the wrath of his superior officer, only to tumble into hot water himself. The episode is gaily handled, the atmosphere of the German *Kaserne* accurately caught. Later, we get a glimpse of the two chums in their boyhood, swearing eternal friendship, and ceremoniously, with the aid of a prosaic pocket-knife, mingling their blood, the while a horrified but solemn little girl, acting as high priestess, looks on. The scene is treated with humour and with feeling. A little sentimental, as behoves its Teutonic origin, but full of youthful confidence. Nor can there be anything but praise for the scenic devices. Barring some badly faked backgrounds, they show great beauty of line and lighting. The notable scene, the duel on the hill-top, treated in black silhouettes against a cold and empty sky, lingers in the memory. If only Mr. Clarence Brown could have shaken off the shackles of that terrible vamp tradition and had brought to bear on the "sex scenes" the same freshness of vision evident in the intervening chapters, we should have seen an infinitely better piece of work,



PRISONERS ABOARD AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH CONVICT-SHIP: A DRAMATIC SCENE IN "HIS LADY" AT THE PLAZA THEATRE, A FILM BASED ON "MANON LESCAUT."

The new spectacular film, "His Lady," is based on the Abbé Prévost's famous story, "Manon Lescaut," published in 1735 and regarded as the first masterpiece in French fiction. When Manon is deported to America, among the scum of Parisian women, her lover, the Chevalier des Grieux, joins her aboard the convict-ship, where prisoners are chained together in a foul cage. In the film version of the story, the convicts rebel and overpower the crew, and the lovers are left contemplating a happy future.

are present—glorified, magnified, yet still the same. A lovely woman, an interesting woman, the Swedish actress Greta Garbo, plays the vamp. She has been made to follow in the footsteps of every vamp who has gone before—and their name is legion. We



"HIS LADY," A FILM AT THE PLAZA THEATRE: MISS DOLORES COSTELLO AS MANON AND MR. JOHN BARRYMORE AS THE CHEVALIER DES GRIEUX.

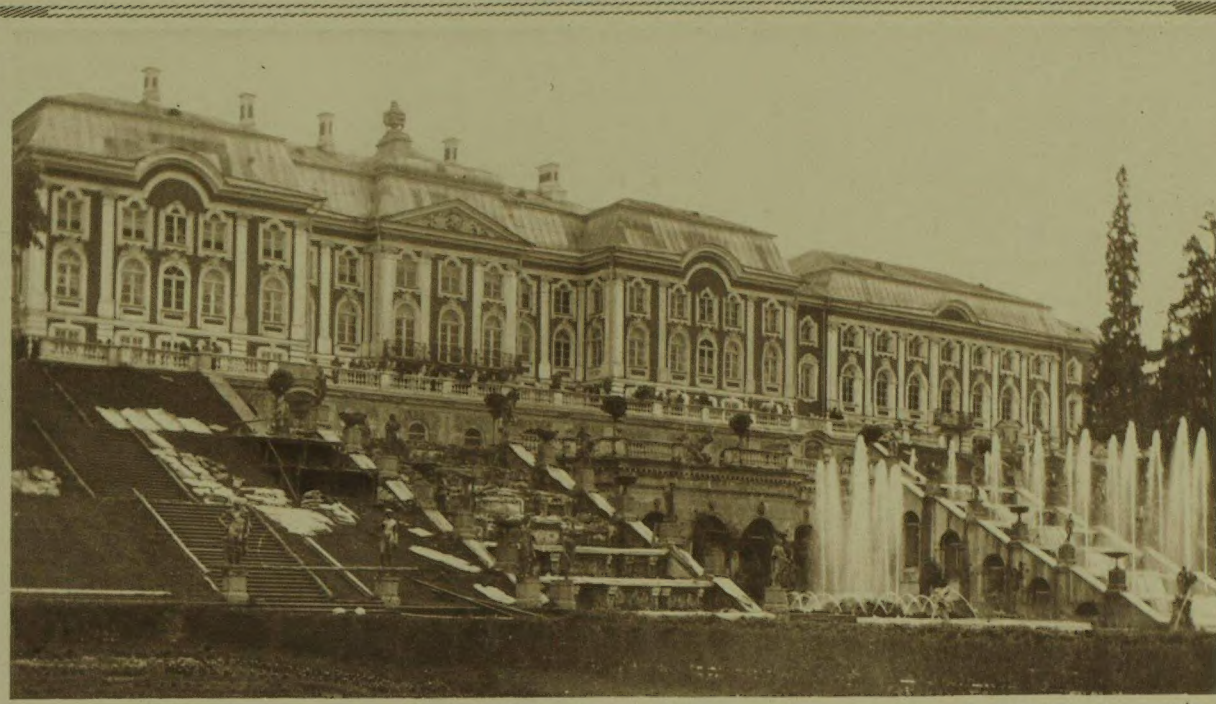
Miss Dolores Costello is a film actress very much in the public eye at present. She has figured in three important pictures lately running concurrently in London—"His Lady," at the Plaza; "The Third Degree," at the Stoll; and "The Heart of Maryland," at the Capitol.

OF THE STALIN AND TROTSKY FACTIONS: MODERN LENINGRAD.

"THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION," ETC.



LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: M. TROTSKY,
EX-COMMISSAR OF WAR, EXPELLED FROM
THE COMMUNIST PARTY.



SHOWING THE GREAT STAIRWAYS NOW IN COURSE OF RECONSTRUCTION: THE GRAND PALACE
AT LENINGRAD (FORMERLY CALLED ST. PETERSBURG AND THEN PETROGRAD).

their passivity. Soon, however, trouble arose from an unexpected quarter. Experience showed that concession to the peasantry, if it is not a concession solely to the rich peasant, is bound to take the form of a facility for acquiring individual wealth; it is, therefore, anything but Socialism. At the same time, Stalin made political concessions to the village, but the result was the election of a large number of rich peasants, which, of course, was the last thing in the world that the proletarian dictatorship could desire. No wonder Trotsky cried: "The Revolution is in danger." To this the Government replied that the number of rich peasants was, after all, negligible, and that the concessions favoured the middle peasants, whose support was essential. But no reliable statistics were available as to the social layers in the village, and consequently the contention of the opposition that the number of middle peasants were much fewer, and of rich peasants much larger, than Stalin supposed, could not be disproved. In any event, it is difficult to see how the enrichment of individual peasants could be regarded as progress towards Socialism.

Naturally the anger of the town workers was roused. These town workers are only Socialists out of necessity; and if the peasants are to have opportunities for acquiring individual wealth, such as are denied to them, then there will be trouble. And so the union between peasants and proletariat, which was Lenin's foundation for the Revolution, is unattainable. What is to be put in its place?

Trotsky's only solution is a world revolution. Meanwhile (he insists), speed up propaganda to this end, squeeze and suppress the rich in the village, intensify industry in the towns. Thus Trotsky reaffirms the view which he held at the beginning of the Revolution, and which originated with Marx himself, that the Soviet State cannot survive in isolation. Here we have the basis for Stalin's sinister accusation against him of treachery to the Revolution, an accusation reminiscent of the Thermidorian days of the French Revolution.

And what has Stalin to put in place of the union between peasants and proletariat? Nothing but zigzags, to make and unmake concessions as the temper of the

peasants dictates. If they are not enraged too much, the Soviet State can endure in loneliness. But what then becomes of the world revolution? This is a very embarrassing question for Stalin. To the opposition he says that the world revolution is here; the General Strike in England; the upheaval in China, and the turmoil all over the world afford proof of such assertion. But the Soviet treasury is empty; credits are imperative; the mechanism of industry is worn out; production has reached the limit of capacity with existing equipment; despite its approximation to pre-war level, there is yet a dearth of common commodities, whilst prices are prohibitive, and the demand limitless owing to a rapidly increasing population. Where is money to be found, money not necessarily for expansion, but for maintaining even the present pitiable standard of life? Certainly, there is not sufficient cash in the country, even for this modest purpose; therefore, Trotsky's plan to squeeze the rich is a chimera.

Stalin thinks that he has a better idea. He will toy with the fantasy of world revolution as he does with the peasantry, encouraging it just enough to satisfy the ardent spirits of discontent, but not enough to scare the capitalists from giving him credits. With these credits he will lay the foundations of a Socialist State which shall be the envy of the world. Thus, he soothes his conscience by imagining that he can delude the financiers, and at the same time create a union between peasants and the proletariat, which was Lenin's condition for the Revolution's permanence. In short, he has persuaded himself that he is carrying out the policy of zigzagging prescribed by the great master. Obviously, it is not easy to find a stable equilibrium. A little too much concession to the bourgeoisie, and the Revolution is imperilled; not sufficient concession, and it is also imperilled.

Trotsky is convinced that Stalin is zigzagging away from the proletarian power and back into capitalism; that he has cynically set up a despotism as tyrannical as any in history, based upon a soulless bureaucracy; that he is employing the terror to repress the workers, not their enemies; and that he is a Bonapartist and the author of the Russian Thermidor. Hence a state of things exists in Russia which the Bolsheviks themselves say amounts to civil war.

Trotsky and his associates have been driven from all the posts which they held. They are outlaws. At the annual congress of the party their expulsion from membership will hardly be a matter of surprise, for the party, as I have said, is rigorously controlled by the Stalinites. This fact is one of Trotsky's main grievances. He is agitating for democracy within the party, but his opponents answer that, if it were permitted, it could only lead to the destruction of the dictatorship and the establishment of a bourgeois parliamentary system.

It is not surprising that all the discontented elements in the country incline to Trotsky; that many of these belong to the oppressed bourgeois class is no doubt embarrassing to him, inasmuch as it gives the ruling clique ground for saying that he is conspiring with the enemies of the Revolution. This accusation has a menacing sound; it is precisely the same as that which was made against Danton before he was sent to the scaffold. It is odd to



NOW PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COM-
MISSARS: M. RYKOV.



A LEADING STALINITE:
M. BUKHARIN, MEMBER OF
THE POLITICAL BUREAU.

hear Trotsky, who was one of the most relentless supporters of the Bolshevik dictatorship, complaining of Stalin's disregard of democracy and of the misuse of terror, of which he was one of the most bloodthirsty advocates. Again, this restless spirit is in the thick of underground revolt, but on this occasion not against a despotic Tsar, but against a despotic peasant whom Trotsky himself helped to raise up when he created what is called the dictatorship of the proletariat. Again he has organised secret meetings in the forest, secret presses, and secret propaganda. Again he is threatened with arrest, exile, and even death; and again those with whom he consorts answer with a threat to assassinate the rulers of the State.

It is interesting for the Western world to speculate as to whom it would wish to see victorious: Stalin, who is willing to temporise, though not to forego, his revolutionary ends; or Trotsky, who is anxious for a world revolution that Soviet Russia might be saved, but who presumably might throw up the sponge altogether if he could not bring about this world revolution soon?

Whatever is the answer to these questions, it is clear that the Revolution is in a desperate fix, that it has landed itself into the predicament which its leaders foresaw in the beginning from different angles. The masses are not behind it; no union of peasants and proletariat has taken place; the world revolution has not come. Thus all the conditions prescribed by the Bolsheviks themselves as essential for permanence are lacking. And yet they remain. Why is this so? The only answer possible is that Russia is vast, her people numerous, scattered, and illiterate. To stimulate counter-revolt in these circumstances is not easy, particularly when it is reflected that suffering and the Revolution shattered the already enfeebled will of the masses. Any attempt to reflect the future of the Russian Revolution in the light of the French Revolution must take into account the peculiar circumstances which I have described. It is inevitable that Russia should require more time than did France in which to throw off extremism. But, apart from this element, her Revolution is bound to suffer the same fate as that of the sister-Revolution. To be confident of this one needs to study human nature, not political systems.

In reality, Russia stands not far from where she stood when the Tsar was overthrown. She waits for an elect to take up the threads of the Soviets, which, though now existent in a perverted form, nevertheless express the flickering political consciousness of the people. She is groping for a dictatorship-democracy, for an autocrat who shall guide wisely a well-intentioned and politically blind people.

Lenin said some years ago: "We are dead, but there is no one to bury us." The grave is now open; the grave-diggers are gathering; there will be a struggle before it is decided who is to put the corpse into the grave and inherit the ruined estate which is left behind. But it is no longer possible to say "There is no one to bury us."



THE STUDY OF THE LATE EMPEROR NICHOLAS II. IN THE
PETERHOF PALACE AT LENINGRAD: A RELIC OF THE IMPERIAL
RÉGIME IN RUSSIA.

A REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS "REVOLT" IN A BOLSHEVIST

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU, FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY



TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS IN THE KRESTI PRISON AT LENINGRAD ATTENDING A

Describing this remarkable occurrence from the account given him by an eye-witness, M. Ferenc Rajniss, a Hungarian who was held as a hostage by the Bolsheviks in Russia for seven years, our artist writes: "The Kresty Prison at Leningrad was one evening the scene of an amazing and dramatic incident, significant of the triumph of the religious spirit in Russia over material Bolshevism—a revolt of over 2000 prisoners within the walls of their gaol, that left their guards completely impotent. On one of the days observed as a religious festival under the old régime, the prisoners, by previous arrangement, suddenly swarmed down from their cells, before being locked in for the night, to the central space, and, making an altar of one of the small tables belonging to the guard, stood around a captive priest, who conducted a celebration and pronounced the Benediction. The few Bolshevik soldiers present were rendered useless by the mass of humanity, and, although they and a hastily summoned Commissar stormed, jeered, and threatened, the service went

PRISON: A CELEBRATION IN DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY.

FERENC RAJNISS, A PRISONER OF THE BOLSHEVISTS FOR SEVEN YEARS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



SERVICE CONDUCTED BY A CAPTIVE RUSSIAN PRIEST AT AN IMPROVISED ALTAR.

through without bloodshed. The Kresty Prison has two great gaols, with 1000 cells in all, and 2000 prisoners are normally kept in each section, two to a cell, but 4000 can be accommodated in time of urgency. In the centre foreground the priest is seen at the altar. Against the left wall are two soldiers with fixed bayonets, and opposite (on the right) two others with the Commissar. Each branch is reserved for a particular grade of prisoner—in the one in the distance are kept the hostages and foreign prisoners; in the foreground are those in prison for murder (not a very heinous crime in Bolshevik eyes—if committed on one of the Bourgeoisie); on the right are the women prisoners; and on the left the contra-revolutionists and political prisoners. The prison is very gloomy, being lit by a few dim lamps. Labour Members, photographers, and artists visiting Russia are not shown this prison by the Bolshevik authorities, so this drawing is unique. Another drawing of a Bolshevik prison scene, from the same source, appears on our front page.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS OF THE WEEK FAR AND NEAR RECORDED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



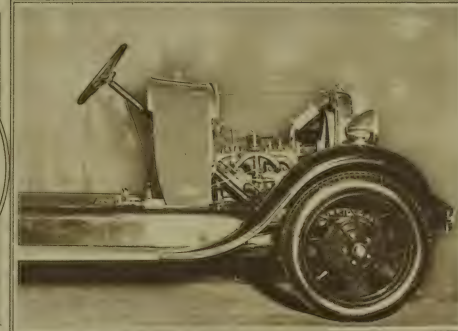
AFTER THE GREAT FLOODS IN ALGERIA THAT KILLED OVER 2000 PEOPLE, INCLUDING SOME 250 EUROPEANS: THE MARKET PLACE AT MOSTAGANEM, A TOWN THAT SUFFERED SEVERELY.



WHERE 55 BODIES (INCLUDING 37 EUROPEANS) WERE RECOVERED AFTER THE FLOOD CATASTROPHE, AND MANY MORE PEOPLE WERE MISSING: THE ALGERIAN TOWN OF MOSTAGANEM—A DEVASTATED STREET.



THE NEW FORD CAR ON EXHIBITION IN LONDON FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE TUDOR SALOON MODEL, THE PRICE OF WHICH IS £165.



THE 14-H.P. BRITISH MODEL CHASSIS (PRICED AT £120) OF THE NEW FORD CAR ON VIEW IN LONDON: TRADERS EXAMINING IT AT HOLLAND PARK HALL.



A NOTABLE REFORM IN MILK-TRANSPORT: TWO 3000-GALLON GLASS-LINED TANKS (EQUIVALENT TO 200 CHURNS) INSPECTED BY EXPERT DAIRYMEN AT WOOLTON BASSET.



TURKEY'S NEW MONUMENT TO VICTORY UNVEILED AT ANKARA: A COLOSSAL EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KEMAL PASHA FLANKED BY FIGURES OF TURKISH SOLDIERS—ONE AT EACH CORNER (TWO HERE VISIBLE).



AFTER THE UNVEILING OF THE TURKISH "VICTORY" MONUMENT: ISMET PASHA AND OTHER MINISTERS BESIDE ONE OF THE SUBSIDIARY STATUES.



A SPANISH GIRL REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KEPT ALIVE FOR NINE YEARS, WITHOUT FOOD, BY INJECTIONS: RELIGIOUS RITES AT HER BEDSIDE.



A MONARCH IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH HIS PEOPLE: KING BORIS OF BULGARIA (CENTRE BACKGROUND, IN FUR COLLAR AND MILITARY CAP) AMID A CROWD OF HIS SUBJECTS WHEN HE OPENED A NEW RAILWAY.



THE KING OF BULGARIA AS ENGINE-DRIVER: KING BORIS (ON FOOT-PLATE, RIGHT) IN CHARGE OF THE ENGINE OF THE FIRST TRAIN ON THE NEWLY-OPENED LINE BETWEEN LEVSKY AND LOVETSK.



ONE OF LONDON'S OLDEST CHURCHES DISAPPEARING TO MAKE WAY FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS: ST. CLAVE'S, TOOLEY STREET, UNDER DEMOLITION.



THE MUTINY AT FOLSOM PRISON, CALIFORNIA, WHERE TWO WARDENS AND SEVEN CONVICTS WERE KILLED: TROOPS WITH MACHINE-GUNS DIRECTED AT THE CELL-HOUSE (LEFT).



A FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH IN A LONDON SUBURBAN GARDEN: WRECKAGE OF THE R.A.F. BRISTOL "FIGHTER" WHOSE TWO OCCUPANTS WERE KILLED AT ENFIELD.



THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRIME MINISTER OF RUMANIA, M. JONEL BRATIANU: THE COFFIN ON A FLOWER-DECKED GUN-CARRIAGE, WITH DISTINGUISHED PALL-BEARERS.



THE RUMANIAN PREMIER'S COFFIN CARRIED TO THE GRAVE ON THE SHOULDERS OF EIGHT PEASANTS: THE SCENE OF HIS BURIAL AT HIS COUNTRY HOME AT FLORICA.

The recent floods in Algeria, which followed heavy rains and the bursting of the Wad Fergu dam, caused immense destruction. The estimated number of dead was from 200 to 250 Europeans, and from 2000 to 2500 natives. More than 900 square miles were entirely devastated, and of some villages no trace was left.—The new Ford car was exhibited in London for the first time, on December 2, at Holland Park Hall. The 14-h.p. British model chassis costs £120 (at Manchester), the tourer £150, the Tudor saloon £185, and the Fordor saloon £215.—The United Dairies Company has adopted glass-lined tanks for the conveyance of milk by rail. The new tanks are easy to clean, and each holds 3000 gallons, as much as 300 of the old churns.—The Turkish monument to Victory, with an equestrian statue of the President, Kemal Pasha, as the central feature, was recently unveiled at Ankara.—A curious story comes from the Spanish village of Montecillo, in the province of Burgos. A twenty-nine-year-old Spanish girl, named Amalia Sainz Baranda, who contracted

acute gastritis in 1918, is said to have remained ever since in a state of coma, unable to take any food. She is reported to have been kept alive for the past nine years by means of injections.—King Boris of Bulgaria recently drove the first train at the opening of a new railway between Lovetsch and Levsky, in the district of Plevna.—The riot in the Folsom Prison, California, ended on November 25 with the surrender of 400 convicts barricaded in their cell-house.—Flying Officer R. D. Whelan and Second-Class Aircraftsman H. A. Lacey, of the R.A.F., were killed at Enfield on December 3, when their machine, a Bristol "Fighter," crashed into a garden. Two men on the ground had a narrow escape.—The late M. Bratianu, Premier of Rumania (a portrait of whom appeared in our last issue), was buried at Florica, his country seat, on November 27. After lying in state at Bucharest, the coffin was taken in procession on a gun-carriage to the station. At Florica it was conveyed on a country wagon drawn by six white horses to the family mausoleum.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



CONCERNING THE KOALA.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

MOST people, probably, have heard of the Australian "native bear," and some, doubtless, have made a pilgrimage to the "Zoo" for the purpose of seeing for themselves what manner of bear it might be. Till now they will have made their journey in vain, for it is many years since a specimen was to be seen there. But the other day two quite young specimens arrived, and some people may have the good fortune to see them. I say "may have" advisedly, for this animal is nocturnal in its habits, and so will not display itself. Even in its liveliest moments, however, it must be described as one of the most sluggish of living creatures. It must be remembered, however, that its movements are strictly in accordance with its needs, concerning which more shall be said presently.

Those who see this animal for the first time will probably be disappointed, for, carrying anticipation with them, they will expect to see something of the size, perhaps, of a "grizzly," and not a very woolly little animal, of a pearl-grey colour, and less than two feet long. The full-grown animal does not exceed a length of thirty-two inches. However, after the first shade of disappointment is past, a feeling of pleasant surprise will follow. The children will exclaim, "Isn't he a darling?" for there is something irresistibly fascinating in its quaint appearance, as may be seen in the adjoining photograph

feeding exclusively on their leaves, of which they consume great quantities. This, by the way, at first was rather an embarrassing fact for the authorities at the Gardens. As soon, however, as it became known that they were in urgent demand, an ample supply was forthcoming, sent from all parts of the

detail in the near future. The koala, it will be noticed, has no tail. Now, since the fore-foot so closely resembles that of the chameleon (Fig. 1), one may fairly express surprise at this taillessness. It should not merely have had a tail, and a long tail, but it should have been prehensile! Why, and how, tails become prehensile is a matter of mystery, for the use of the tail as a grasping organ seems to be developed in a very inconsequent way. We find it in many marsupials, in the kinkajou among the carnivores, in some rodents (as the harvest-mouse), in some insectivores, and in some monkeys—but in these last only among the New World monkeys, and not in the monkeys of the Old World, some of which have equally long and suitable tails.

The koala is, as I have said, one of the marsupials, or pouched animals—that is to say, one of the tribe which carries its young in a pouch, after the fashion of the kangaroo. But there are many of this group which have lost this receptacle as a nursery for their young. The koala is one of them. She carries her youngster, instead, on her back (Fig. 2). The opossum is like the old lady that lived in a shoe. She has such a huge family that no pouch would be big enough to contain them. And so she turns her tail up over

her back, and her youngsters twist their tails around it and clutch the mother's fur with their feet. Here, at any rate, the tail plays a quite important part.

Finally, I must strike a mournful note. The koala is doomed to extinction. Thirty years ago it was slaughtered in thousands for the sake of its fur. In 1889 the enormous total of 300,000 skins were sold to the London furriers. Is it to be wondered at that they are now rare? And the remnant that are left is threatened by the "clearing" that is going on. Their native forests are being swiftly felled, so that unless some extensive reservation is set aside for them,



FIG. 1.—PROFOUNDLY MODIFIED BY ARBOREAL HABITS IN RESPECT OF THE TOES AND PREHENSILE TAIL: THE CHAMELEON.

The Chameleon has become intensely modified, in accordance with an arboreal life, both the fore and hind feet having undergone a profound change in the matter of the arrangement of the toes. It has also gained a fifth limb by converting the tail into a grasping organ.

country by those who have a fondness for animals of all kinds.

One would expect it, as an arboreal animal, to present all kinds of interesting structural features which have been developed in accordance with a life spent exclusively in the tree-tops. Such expectation is fully justified. But in finding what we expected we shall also find not a few things we did not expect—a common experience in the study of natural history. In regard to its teeth, I need say no more than that, as seen in the living animal and by the non-expert, they would seem to be not unlike those of, say, a rabbit, for they are of the "rodent" type. They differ, however, in many important respects from those of the true rodents; but I cannot discuss their peculiarities, and those of the cheek-teeth, without entering into technicalities which would make but unprofitable reading. The mouth, however, presents one feature which is indeed worth noting. And this is that it possesses pouches for storing food. There are not many animals which can eat the leaves of the eucalyptus, and such as have contrived to do so have undergone special adaptations of their bodily structure to gain this end. Such leaves, apparently, require softening before being passed down to the stomach, and so the night is spent in collecting food to be slowly prepared in the mouth for digestion during the day. The alimentary canal, in like manner, shows adaptations to this end, and these are especially marked in that part of the large intestine known as the "colon," which is surprisingly capacious.

The feet disclose other and most striking "adaptations" to the requirements of arboreal life. These, in Nature, are met in various ways. In the koala (Fig. 3), it will be noticed, the toes have an arrangement like those of the chameleon. Creatures so far apart as the mammal and the reptile in this particular have undergone a precisely similar and very remarkable transformation. At least this is true of the hand, where you will notice that two toes are turned backwards so as to grasp the inner side of the bough, while three are turned in the opposite direction to grasp the outer side. In the chameleon (Fig. 1) both fore and hind feet show this arrangement. But the hind-foot of the koala, for some inexplicable reason, behaves, so to speak, in a totally different and quite unexpected manner. For here the great toe is opposable to the rest, as the human thumb is to the fingers; while the second and third toes are bound closely together by a common investment of the skin; so that, but for the existence of the claws, there would seem to be but one. The two outer toes are large and strong. In the skeleton these two enclosed toes are reduced to mere rods of bone.

The curious condition of these two toes is puzzling. It cannot be interpreted as an adaptation to an arboreal life, since one finds a similar state of affairs in other marsupials, and this I propose to discuss in more



FIG. 2.—MORE DEVELOPED AT BIRTH THAN A BABY KANGAROO: A YOUNG KOALA CLINGING TO ITS MOTHER'S BACK.

The kangaroo is, so to speak, prematurely born, and is transferred to its mother's pouch at once, where it automatically seizes hold of the teat and holds on till its limbs have taken shape. The young koala at birth must be more developed, since it has to cling hold of its mother's fur with its feet.

(Fig. 2). These two, save that they object to being fondled, are, I believe, quite tame and friendly, and so they are likely to receive a good deal of attention.

I venture to believe that the vast majority of those who do have an opportunity of examining these very woolly little animals will leave them with no more information concerning them than they have gleaned from this casual inspection. Yet they are creatures of quite extraordinary interest. To begin with, they have not the remotest relationship to the bear, for they are—as with all the animals of Australia with one exception—marsupials, of which the kangaroo is the best-known type. And they live in the tops of the highest of the great eucalyptus, or "gum-trees,"



FIG. 3.—WITH A HAND LIKE THAT OF A CHAMELEON, DEVELOPED BY TREE-CLIMBING: THE AUSTRALIAN KOALA, OR "NATIVE BEAR."

The Australian Koala, or "Native Bear," in becoming a tree-dweller, has acquired a hand closely resembling that of the chameleon; but the foot, though presenting many peculiarities of structure, has not followed the line of development taken by the hand. Though a nocturnal animal, its eyes are not conspicuously large. The ears, however, are extremely well developed.

and other equally interesting Australian types, their absolute extermination is merely a matter of time. This is a fact greatly to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that, before it is too late, some steps to avert this disaster will be taken.

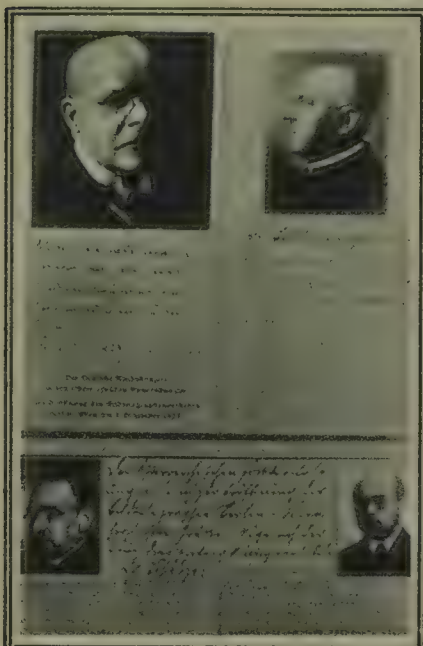
FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



MANNED WITH SATIRIC EFFIGIES OF A RUSSIAN CONVICT OF 1917 BECAME A RICH MAN IN 1927, BESIDE THE COFFIN OF COMMUNISM: A BARGE FLOATED BY "WHITE" RUSSIANS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI.



RECENTLY THE SCENE OF FURIOUS ANTI-BOLSHEVIST DEMONSTRATIONS BY "WHITE" RUSSIANS: THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE SOVIET CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI, WHERE ONE MAN WAS KILLED.



TRANSMITTED BY TELEGRAPH ON THE BERLIN-VIENNA SERVICE: PORTRAITS OF HERR MARX AND DR. SEIPEL (TOP).



LONDON'S WEALTH OF BIRD LIFE: A NEW EXHIBIT IN THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, WITH 41 OF THE 100 SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN A THREE-MILE RADIUS OF HYDE PARK CORNER.

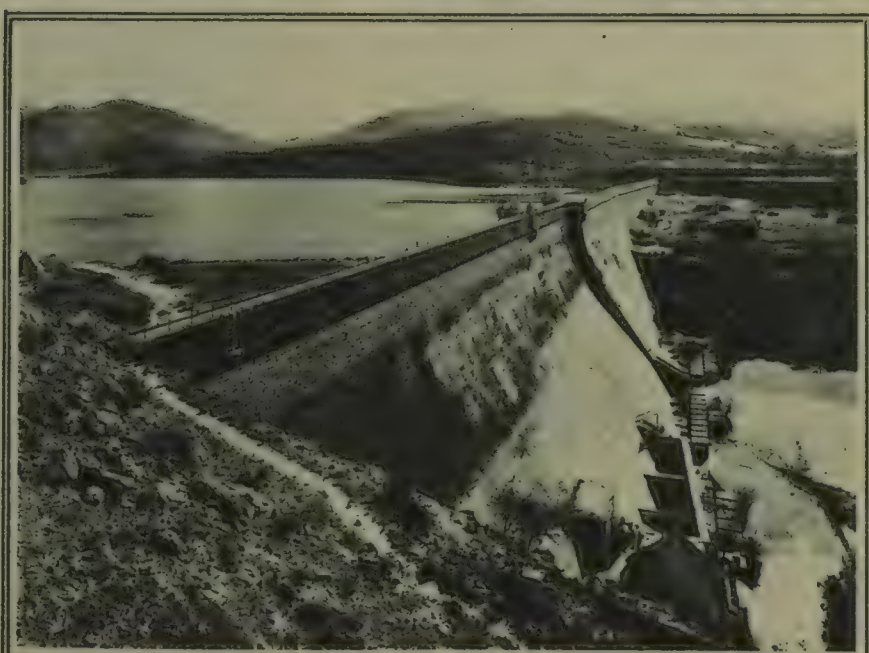


DANTE'S TOMB AT RAVENNA TO BE CLEARED OF ADJOINING HOUSES, AND BE ENCLOSED WITH A CLOISTER: THE MONUMENT AS IT IS.



THE MISHAP TO SIR ALAN COBHAM'S FLYING-BOAT AT MALTA, DURING THE FLIGHT TO AFRICA: THE MACHINE BEACHED, WITH THE HELP OF A "HUMAN CHAIN," AFTER THE WING-FLOATS HAD BEEN CARRIED AWAY BY ROUGH WATER.

A Shanghai correspondent writes: "On the night of November 7, after a day of extraordinary anti-Soviet demonstrations by thousands of 'White' Russian refugees residing in Shanghai, some of them stormed the Soviet Consulate, breaking into the door. One man was killed and six wounded when officials inside used their pistols. A Chinese boat was floated outside the Consulate, which faces Soochow Creek. On it was a black coffin inscribed 'Communism,' with two effigies representing a convict of 1917 as a wealthy man of 1927. The effigies were afterwards publicly burnt."—The Berlin-Vienna service for transmission of photographs, and so on, was opened at Berlin on December 1. The first image



THE SOURCE OF THE DEVASTATING FLOODS IN ALGERIA (EFFECTS OF WHICH ARE ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 1052): THE WAD FERGUG DAM, NEAR PERREGANG, AS IT WAS BEFORE IT GAVE WAY, LETTING LOOSE A DELUGE.

transmitted was a photograph of Chancellor Marx with a message of greeting to the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, who reciprocated. Below them in our illustration are portraits of Dr. Arthur Korn (left), who in 1907 transmitted pictures between Berlin and Munich, and Professor Karolus (right), whose "light cell" formed part of the new official apparatus.—When Sir Alan Cobham alighted in his flying-boat at Malta, on November 29, both wing-floats were carried away by the swell, and the machine was beached. It was stated that the repairs would take some weeks.—Some particulars of the Algerian floods are given on page 1052, with illustrations of havoc at Mostaganem.

THE MOVING MOUNTAIN OF SWITZERLAND: THE SLIDING SUMMIT; THE DANGER ZONE; AND MENACED BELLINZONA.



ON THE SUMMIT OF MONTE ARBEDO, WHICH IS SLIDING AND MENACES THE ARBEDO VALLEY VILLAGES: A CRACK EXTENDING TO THE SKYLINE (X)—ON THE LEFT PART OF THE 150,000,000-TON MASS THAT IS SLIDING.



LIKELY TO BE FLOODED BY ANY FILLING OF THE ARBEDO VALLEY: BELLINZONA, CAPITAL OF THE CANTON TICINO, AS SEEN FROM THE WALLS OF THE CASTELLO MONTEBELLO—THE SLOPE OF MONTE ARBEDO ON THE RIGHT.

IN the middle of October it was reported from Geneva that, by order of the Government of the Canton Ticino, evacuation of the zone near Bellinzona, menaced by the movement of Monte Arbedo, had begun. To quote the "Times": "The summit of the mountain is 5577 ft. high. It is some three miles east of Bellinzona, in a rock plateau $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in area, and since 1888 it has been moving horizontally. . . . A close watch has been kept on the mountain since 1880, and in 1905 the Federal Geological Service called the attention of the Ticino Cantonal Government to the fact that the summit had been displaced eastwards by 75 inches in the preceding seventeen years. A report issued last year showed that this enormous mass moved . . . eleven inches during 1926 alone. At the same time the mountain has become lower. . . . Towards the end of 1926 the experts estimated that the moving mass covered a surface of nearly 2520 square yards. . . . In the last six months the movement of Monte Arbedo has reached such proportions that the experts, as stated, asked the Ticino

(Continued in Box 2.)

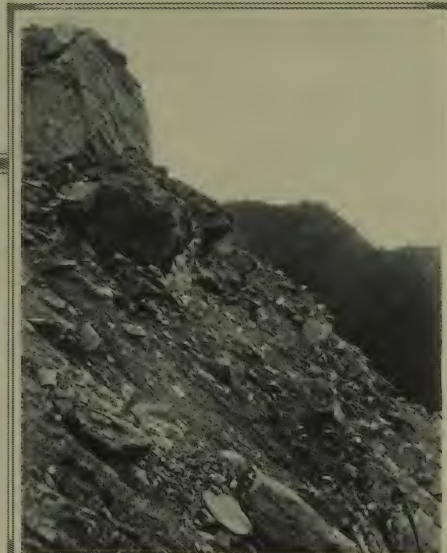


LIKELY TO BE FLOODED IF THE ARBEDO VALLEY IS FILLED BY A LANDSLIDE: BELLINZONA, WHICH IS MENACED—A MARKET DAY.



IN ONE OF THE SEVERAL VILLAGES DESERTED BY ORDER, OWING TO THE MENACE FROM MONTE ARBEDO: MONTE RUSCADA, ON THE DANGEROUS SLOPES OF THE MOVING MOUNTAIN, WHICH MAY SLIP AT ANY MOMENT.

Government completely to evacuate the danger zone—namely, the neighbouring hills of La Monda and Chiara. They also recommend that the building of houses in the Taglio and Piura valleys should be strictly prohibited. . . . The large cracks and crevasses on the summit of Arbedo have widened during the last four months. . . . Expert opinion believes that Monte Arbedo will one day crash into the valley, and nothing that man can do can avert such a catastrophe." Bellinzona itself is not directly menaced by landslide, for it is protected by a strong ridge. Any landslide, however, threatens it seriously, for the narrow valley of the Arbedo, which debouches into the main Ticino Valley, a mile up the eastern side of it, would be completely blocked by even a small fall. The dam, in the opinion of the Swiss authorities, might well be over 1000 ft. or more high. A great lake would collect up in the hills; and the bursting, or gradual erosion, of this dam would result in destruction to the Ticino valley down to Maggiore. The last great fall was in 1881, and destroyed the village of Elm.



A SLOPE THAT HAS SLIPPED INCHES A YEAR SINCE 1888 AND HAS LED TO THE EVACUATION OF SEVERAL VILLAGES BY ORDER OF THE TICINO LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MASSES OF ROCK ON CRUMBLING MONTE ARBEDO.



THE VALLEY THAT WOULD BE DAMMED BY ANY LANDSLIDE AND SO CAUSE THE FLOODING OF BELLINZONA: THE ARBEDO GORGE, INTO WHICH 150,000,000 TONS OF THE MOUNTAIN MAY FALL—ON THE RIGHT, MONTE ARBEDO.



IN THE SHADOW OF THE MOVING MOUNTAIN: THE WALLS OF THE CASTELLO MONTEBELLO—IN THE DISTANCE, THE UNSTABLE MONTE ARBEDO.



"IT IS PROBABLE . . . THAT THE ARBEDO VALLEY AND ITS VILLAGES WOULD BE BURIED UNDER THE MASS OF ROCK AND EARTH": ARBEDO, ONE OF THE PLACES THREATENED—MONTE ARBEDO IN THE BACKGROUND.

DID PHARAOH NECHO'S MINSTRELS VISIT SOUTH AFRICA?

UNIQUE ROCK-PAINTINGS DISCOVERED IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, INCLUDING A SUPPOSED EGYPTIAN BAND.

By MARGARET TAYLOR, B.A., B.Sc.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in South Africa by the recent discovery at Rumwanda, three miles from Ndanga, in south-east Rhodesia, of remarkable rock-paintings, and the claim that they are of Egyptian origin. They are completely different from the various types of previously known drawings, which must briefly be described before the origin of the Rumwanda paintings is canvassed.

Rock-paintings are found in many parts of Africa, from the Mediterranean coast through Assuan, Tanganyika, and, especially, south of the Zambesi, abounding in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. They occur on the walls of caves and the protected surface of overhanging rocks, and were most frequently painted with a pigment of hæmatic origin, lumps of which have been found in cave deposits in the Salisbury district. The red colour ranges from brick to a dark-brown madder; black is sometimes found; and in South Africa blue and white are both used. In Rhodesia, however, white is seldom found, notably in the Rumwanda paintings.

Miss Helen Tongue has made a beautiful set of the South African drawings, but so far no collection of Rhodesian ones has been attempted, though a good many from Matabeleland have been photographed by the Rev. Neville Jones in his "Stone Age in Rhodesia." In connection with the distribution of the drawings it should be remembered that many rock-paintings are found in France and Spain of different Stone Age periods. An extraordinary series is that of the so-called Capsian period, occurring in the south of Spain and Tunis. These paintings, of late Palæolithic time, are remarkable for the vigour and movement, but extreme distortion, of their human figures, and the faithful portrayal of animal life. Many of the drawings in the Salisbury district are distinctly "Capsian" in these respects, as is seen by comparing the figures in the top illustration on this page and Nos. 1 and 3 on the colour page.

What might be termed the normal Bushman painting consists of threadlike figures running, jumping,

carnivores, and the vigour and accurate movement of the human figures point to a religious significance, use having been made of sympathetic magic to ensure good hunting and food supply. Great events or personalities may be commemorated in the dancing and fighting scenes.

A different type is one found in the Matoppos, not far from Rhodes's grave. This shows a figure with

covering of a caroty red and tight capes and loin cloths of madder are characteristic. Recreation is indicated rather than the hunting and fighting of the Bushman, and a harp, pipe, and cymbal may be distinguished, with figures applauding.

The shape of body, the attitude, the instruments, coupled with the well-known fact that Egyptians were fond of music and took bands with them on their voyages, indicate an Egyptian origin for these paintings. It may, in fact, be stated definitely that no one who has seen the paintings on the actual rock has any doubt whatever that the race the artists intended to represent is either Egyptian or some nearly allied people.

With this point settled, the origin and *raison d'être* of the paintings is still to be discovered. It has been suggested, from a comparison of cultures, that they date from 2000 B.C., and it might be that Bushmen returned from wandering north and painted what they had seen, or that Egyptians travelled south. Herodotus's account of the fleet sent by Pharaoh Necho about 600 B.C. was long discredited, but lately grounds for its acceptance have been found. The historian states that a fleet manned by Phœnicians was sent from Egypt and sailed round Africa, stopping several times to sow and harvest grain on their journey.

Now, Ndanga is less than two hundred miles from Sofala, the port of the ancient route from Zimbabwe. Is it straining credulity too much to suggest that during one of the long waits for the harvest the ships' companies went in-

land along the trade route, possibly to inspect the ruins, took their band with them, and had their portraits painted, as trippers have done throughout the ages?

It should be noted that no assumption is made as to the origin of Zimbabwe, or its possible connection with Solomon, Phœnicia, or Egypt. The acceptance of the theory of Necho's fleet would reduce the age of the painting by 1400 years, but even then they would be nearly 3000 years old, a ripe age for *al-fresco* decoration.



"WASP" WAISTS AND "BARREL" BODIES: ROCK-PAINTINGS OF MASHONALAND TYPES IN THE "SALISBURY DECORATED STYLE."

Figs. 1 and 2 show tiny waists and barrel-shaped bodies. Fig. 1 has bow and arrows, a quiver on his shoulder, and feathers in his hair. Fig. 2 is grossly distorted, but is standing in the characteristic stork-like attitude. Fig. 3 is decorated with crown, hair, arrows and bow, and appears to be wielding a sling. The body is not distorted.

Drawings on this page by Margaret Taylor, B.A., B.Sc. (Copyrighted.)

long hair depending from a cap (No. 5 on colour page) and possibly represents an Ovambo married woman, with her conventional long tresses of cow's-tail hair. The Ovambos travelled up through Rhodesia from the south. This figure may possibly be related to some of the Mashonaland types to be dealt with next, but they seem much more complicated than it, just as the "normal" type is simpler.

These complicated figures may be classed as "Salisbury decorated style," and exhibit such extraordinary distortions that we must suppose either that the art was completely decadent, or that mythical religion had increased, the figures having religious significance in themselves. In several localities round Salisbury are figures with tiny waists—elongated thighs, hair, skirts, crowns, birds, wings, and grotesquely fat calves being typical characters. Various myths are prevalent in the district, such as that of a great chief riding a white ox, and his soul leaving his body on death in the form of a bird. It is, however, impossible to say if there is any connection between the paintings and myths, and, if so, which is cause and which effect. It might be thrown out as a suggestion that the Bushman artists were so amazed at the height of invading Bantu peoples that this was the particular feature they seized upon and exaggerated. This would account for the excessive length of some of the figures.

A climax of *grotesquerie* is reached in the extraordinary double-waisted figures (in left drawing on this page), which, to the best of the writer's knowledge, are unique. The birds are beautifully drawn, and the curve of the elbow is most graceful. Crowns, hair, bows, and suggested skirts are further elaborations.

In the Rumwanda paintings a complete contrast is found from anything discussed above, some normal paintings on the same rock emphasising the difference. A group of nine figures (No. 2 on colour page), the largest nine inches high, is arranged in various stiff attitudes, instead of showing the usual vigorous movement. White pigment is used to indicate a light skin; long pigtailed or head-



DOUBLE-WAISTED FIGURES VERY PROBABLY UNIQUE: A CLIMAX OF GROTESQUERIE.

These paintings show the "Salisbury decorated style" in its most exaggerated form, with grotesque double waists, crown, birds, hair, skirts, swollen calves, and tiny feet.

fighting, and hunting; animals most faithfully drawn, such as elephant, giraffe, buck of many kinds, ostrich, secretary bird; conventional trees; geometrical designs; scenic pictures, including such details as bridges and paths. Human figures are sometimes fuller, and in many cases there is an indication of the steatopygia, or enlarged buttocks, characteristic of Bushmen, as well as long thighs, swollen calves, and delicately mincing little feet.

No clothing is usual on the Rhodesian figures, which are carried out in silhouette without shading. Frequently an animal is outlined in a rather different tint from the body colour, or is shown only in outline. The exact drawing of the animals (usually depicted as quietly browsing), the infrequent occurrence of



POSSIBLY EXPRESSING A BUSHMAN ARTIST'S AMAZEMENT AT THE TALL STATURE OF BANTU INVADERS: REMARKABLE ROCK-PAINTINGS FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

"It might be thrown out as a suggestion that the Bushman artists were so amazed at the height of invading Bantu peoples that this was the particular feature they seized upon."

RHODESIAN ROCK-PAINTINGS: A TRAVELLING BAND FROM EGYPT?

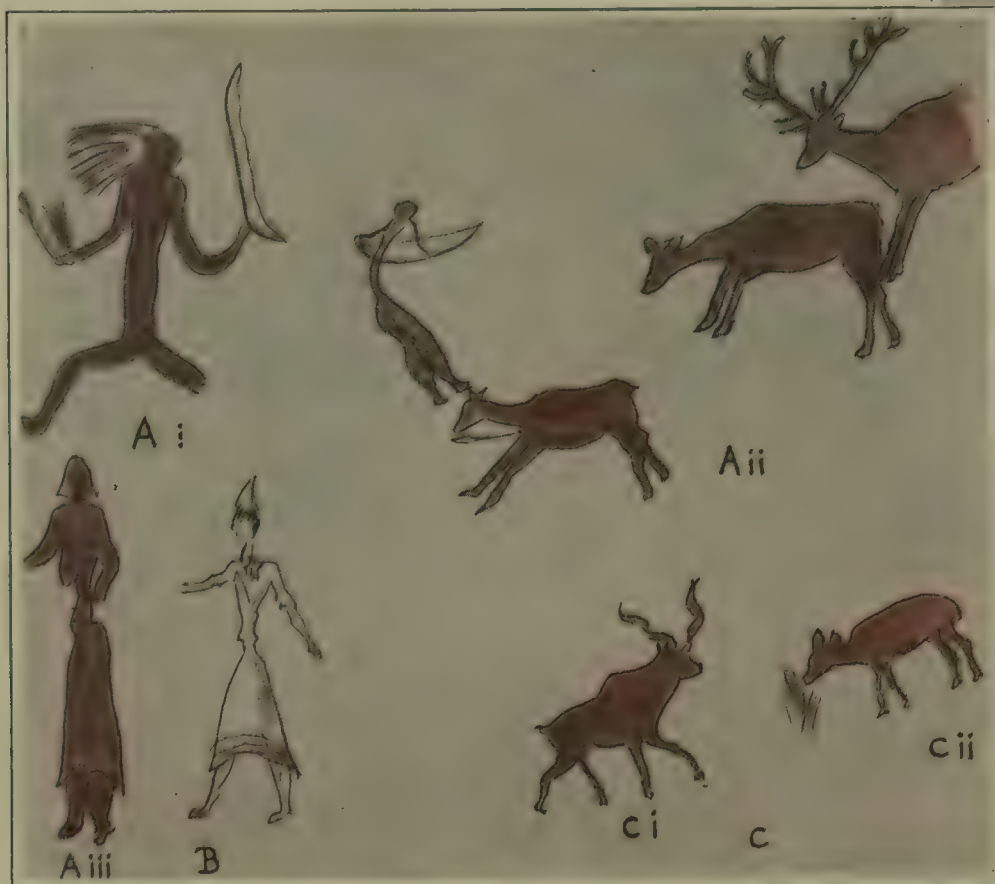
FROM DRAWINGS BY MARGARET TAYLOR, B.A., B.Sc. (COPYRIGHTED.) SEE ARTICLE AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ON ANOTHER PAGE.



1. "NORMAL" BUSHMAN WORK: A 6-FT. BOULDER (FOUND NEAR SALISBURY, S. RHODESIA) COVERED WITH PAINTINGS OF ELEPHANT, SABLE, WILDEBEESTE, AND HUMAN "THREAD" FIGURES.



2. BELIEVED TO REPRESENT AN EGYPTIAN TRAVELLING BAND: THE NEWLY-FOUND RUMWANDA PAINTINGS (VARIOUSLY DATED 2000 OR 600 B.C.)—A COMPLETE CONTRAST TO THE NATIVE TYPES IN OTHER RHODESIAN WORK.



3. RHODESIAN AND EUROPEAN ROCK-PAINTINGS COMPARED: (A i, ii, AND iii) CAPSIAN FIGURES FROM SPAIN; (B) A CRETAN WOMAN; (C i AND ii) A KOODOO AND A BROWSING DOE FROM SALISBURY (SOUTHERN RHODESIA).

In her article on another page Miss Margaret Taylor discusses whether the rock-paintings recently discovered at Rumwanda (Nos. 2 and 4), which almost certainly represent Egyptian types, were done by Rhodesian artists who had visited Egypt, or from an Egyptian band travelling in Rhodesia. The above drawings are titled as follows: "(1) A 6-ft. boulder six miles from Salisbury (S. Rhodesia) with 'normal' paintings. Elephant, sable, and wildebeeste, are well drawn: many 'thread' figures, shooting, running, sitting, or crawling over a precarious bridge; conventional trees



4. THE LEADER OF THE SUPPOSED EGYPTIAN BAND (NO. 2): THE LARGEST FIGURE OF THE RUMWANDA DRAWINGS, WITH CAPE AND PIGTAIL, AND LIGHT SKIN SHOWN BY WHITE PIGMENT.



5. FROM A ROCK-PAINTING IN THE MATOPPOS, NEAR THE GRAVE OF CECIL RHODES: PROBABLY AN OVAMBO WOMAN, WITH "COW'S TAIL" HAIR, DIFFERING FROM THE BUSHMAN TYPE.

in top right-hand corner; (2) Rumwanda paintings. Stiff attitudes, white skin, pigtails. Seated figures in characteristic Egyptian attitudes of feet together or drawn back; (3) Nos. A i, ii, iii, show Capsian figures from Spain. Note exaggeration, but vigorous movement, of human figures and exact pictures of animals. A iii is comparable to the distorted Salisbury figures. B is a woman from a Cretan fresco with the same tiny waist as Bushman and Capsian drawings. C i is a koodoo and C ii a browsing doe from Salisbury drawings, similar to the Capsian animal paintings.

A Waterfall that is Higher than St. Paul's: "The Greatest River Wonder of the World."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



THE VICTORIA FALLS, ON THE ZAMBESI, SOUTH AFRICA: A COMPARISON WITH NIAGARA; AND DIAGRAMS SHOWING THEIR GREATEST DROP AND THEIR MARBLE ARCH—OXFORD CIRCUS WIDTH.

Perhaps the most interesting and authoritative description of the Victoria Falls is that given by the late Lord Curzon in his "Tales of Travel," in which the Falls are compared with many of the chief waterfalls of the world, and the conclusion is set down that, while in certain secondary features the Victoria Falls may yield to some of their competitors, in all attributes of primary value they are pre-eminent, and deservedly called the "Greatest River Wonder of the World." The main dimensions of this natural phenomenon are vividly set out in the pictorial comparisons on this double-page: anyone standing under the dome of St. Paul's, with eyes raised to the golden cross at its summit, will appreciate something of the awesome height over which the waters of the Zambesi thunder down into the great chasm; and the extent of the Falls is indicated by comparison with the section of one of London's greatest thoroughfares, between

Oxford Circus and the Marble Arch. The Falls are actually made up of a succession of vast cataracts—the Devil's Cataract, or Leaping Waters, on the southern bank, with Cataract Island intervening, followed by the Main Fall, which merges into the Rainbow Falls, Livingstone Island, and the Eastern Cataracts adjoining the northern bank. The combined Falls, which are practically continuous, are over a mile in extent. The pictorial comparison with Niagara is, it should be noted, made in no spirit of disparagement, as each of the Falls has its unique attractions and beauties. It may interest readers to know that special tours to the Victoria Falls are being arranged by the South African Railways at reduced rates during the European winter, and that all information concerning these may be obtained from the Director of Publicity, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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AT HOME AND OVERSEAS: MEMORABLE SCENES AND OCCASIONS.

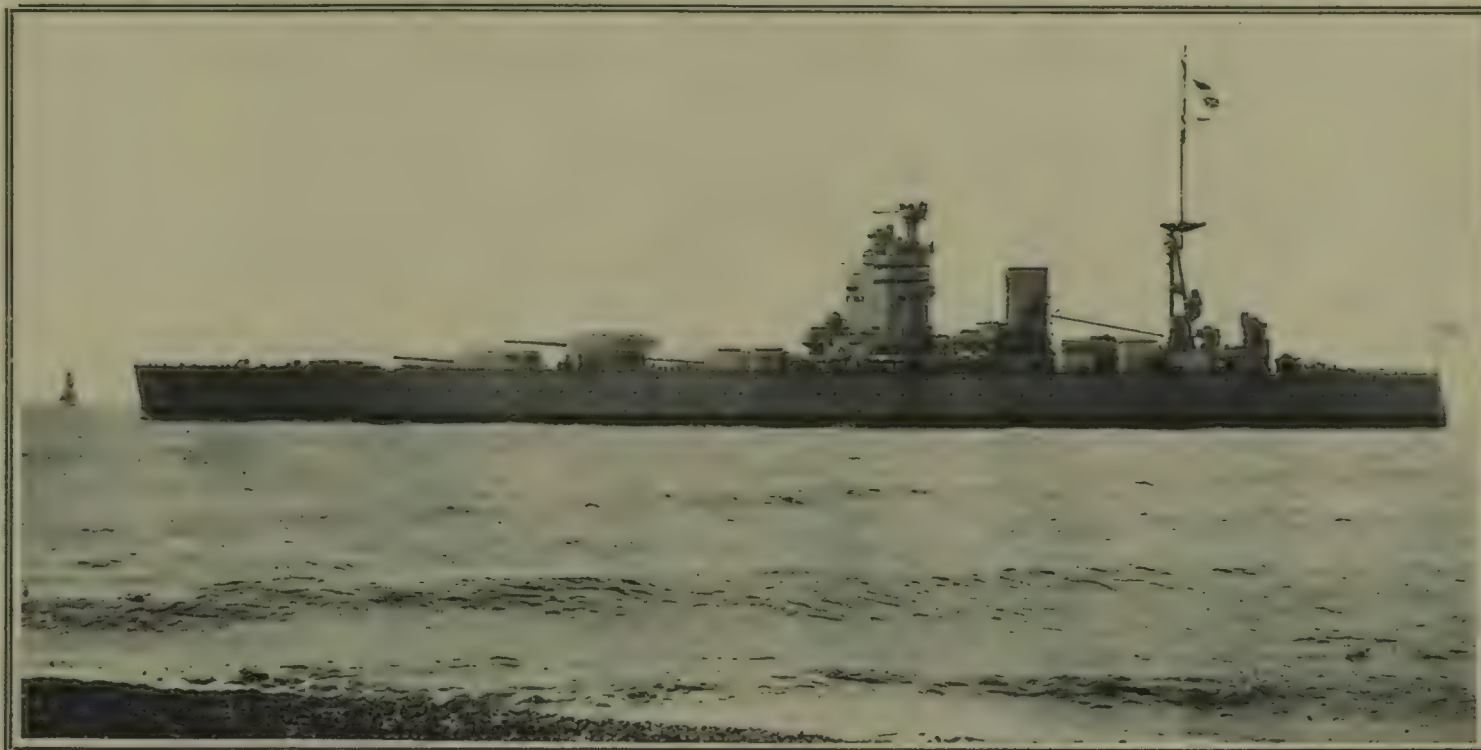


LONDON'S INTEREST IN THE BRITISH SEAPLANE THAT WON THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY: SOME OF THE MANY HUNDREDS OF VISITORS TO THE SUPERMARINE-NAPIER MONOPLANE EXHIBITED ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE.



A PADDLE-STEAMER BELIEVED TO BE THE OLDEST IN THE WORLD NOW BEING BROKEN UP AT INVERNESS: A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE S.S. "GLENGARRY," BUILT ON THE CLYDE IN 1844, AND SAID TO CONTAIN HER ORIGINAL ENGINE.

THE LATEST OF THE BRITISH NAVY'S NEW BATTLESHIPS THAT IS SHORTLY TO BE PLACED IN COMMISSION: H.M.S. "RODNEY"—A PORT SIDE VIEW, SHOWING HER THREE TRIPLE TURRETS, EACH CONTAINING THREE 16-INCH GUNS, FORWARD OF THE CONTROL TOWER.



"THE GHOSTS OF MENIN GATE": A REMARKABLE IMAGINATIVE PICTURE BY CAPTAIN WILL LONGSTAFF (OFFICIAL WAR ARTIST WITH THE AUSTRALIANS IN FRANCE)—THE DEAD RISING FROM THEIR GRAVES AT YPRES BY MOONLIGHT.

The Supermarine-Napier monoplane in which Flight-Lieut. Webster won the Schneider Trophy for Great Britain in September was recently exhibited on the Horse Guards Parade.—Describing the paddle-steamer "Glengarry," a Glasgow correspondent writes: "This vessel, which is now being broken up at Inverness, is, according to available statistics, the oldest in the world, having been built on the Clyde in 1844. She is one of the few steamers in existence with the long obsolete steeple engine. Her engine is said to be the original, fitted when she was built. She has, of course, altered considerably from her original appearance."—H.M.S. "Rodney," the new battleship, was recently sent for her completion trials to Birkenhead, where she was built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. Her construction took 4½ years, and has cost about £7,000,000. The ship is 702 ft. long, with a displacement of 35,000 tons. She was launched by Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles on December 17, 1925.—Captain W. Longstaff's fine picture, "The Ghosts of Menin Gate," was inspired by the unveiling of the memorial last July. "Late at night," he said, "after the ceremony, I walked alone along the Menin road. The place was deserted, and as I passed fields of waving corn I seemed to see the ghosts of the men who died all around me."—The new South African flag (illustrated in our issue of November 5) has horizontal stripes of orange, white, and blue. In the centre of the white stripe are small replicas of the Union Jack, the Orange Free State flag (vertical in centre), and the Transvaal vierkleur.



SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW FLAG NOW FLYING AT CAPE TOWN, BESIDE THE UNION JACK: A VIEW SHOWING THE CENTRAL DEVICE OF A SMALL UNION JACK COMBINED WITH THE OLD TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE FLAGS.

How Dr. Alekhine Became the New Chess Champion.

AFTER the greatest struggle in the history of the game, the match for the Chess Championship of the World terminated in the victory of Dr. A. Alekhine, who wrested the honour from the holder, Señor Capablanca, with a score of six games to three, after twenty-three draws. The result was not altogether unexpected, although the difference between the characteristic styles of the combatants left no room for confidence either way. The following is a full score of the games that decided the result:—

FIRST GAME in the World's Championship Match, played at Buenos Ayres, between Señor J. R. CAPABLANCA and Dr. A. ALEKHINE. Won by Dr. Alekhine. This was a reconnaissance in force by both sides; but Señor Capablanca out-generalised himself by over-refinement in his operations.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)	WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	23. B to B 3rd	R to Q 6th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. B to K 5th	R to Q sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	25. B takes B	R takes B
4. P takes P	P takes P	26. R to K 5th	Q to B 6th
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. R takes R P	Q takes R
6. Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	28. R to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
7. Castles	B to K B 4th	29. Q takes R (ch)	Q to Kt 3rd
8. B takes B	Kt takes B	30. Q to Q sq	R to K 3rd
9. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	31. R to Q R 8th	R to K 4th
10. Kt to Q sq	Castles (K R)	32. R takes P	P to Q B 4th
11. Kt to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt	33. R to Q 7th	Q to K 3rd
12. B takes Kt	K R to K sq	34. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	P to Kt 3rd
13. Kt to B 4th	B to Q 3rd	35. R to Q 8th	P to Q 5th
14. K R to K sq	Kt to Kt 5th	36. P to R 4th	R to K 8th (ch)
15. Q R to B sq	Q to B 4th	37. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q B 3rd (ch)
16. Q R to B sq	Kt takes B P	38. P to B 3rd	Q to K 6th
17. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt	39. Q to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
18. P to Kt 3rd	Q to B 4th	40. P to Kt 4th	R to K 7th (ch)
19. Q R to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	41. K to R 3rd	Q to K 6th
20. Q to Kt 5th	P to K R 4th	42. Q to K R sq	Q to B 5th
21. P to K R 4th	R to K 5th	43. P to K R 5th	R to K B 7th
22. B to Q 2nd	R takes Q P		White resigns.

THIRD GAME, WON BY SEÑOR CAPABLANCA.

Dr. Alekhine's first and last experiment with ultra-modern tactics. The lesson he was taught on this occasion ensured no repetition of such methods.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)	WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. P to K 3rd	Q to R 5th
2. P to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	23. Q takes P	R to B 7th
3. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	24. R to Q 2nd	R takes P
4. B to Kt 2nd	P to B 4th	25. R takes R	Q takes R
5. Castles	P takes P	26. Q to B 6th	R to K B sq
6. K takes P	P takes B	27. Kt to Q 4th	K to R sq
7. K takes B	P to Q 4th	28. B to K 5th	P to B 3rd
8. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	29. Kt to K 6th	Q to K Kt sq
9. Q to R 4th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd	30. B to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd
10. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd	31. P to R 4th	Q to Kt 8th
11. P takes P	P takes P	32. K takes P	Q to Kt 3rd
12. B to B 4th	R to B sq	33. P to R 5th	K to B 2nd
13. R to B sq	B to B 4th	34. Kt to B 5th	K to R 2nd
14. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	35. Q to K 4th	R to K sq
15. R takes Kt	R takes R	36. Q to B 4th	R to B sq
16. Q takes B	Kt to K 5th	37. Kt to Q 6th	R to K 2nd
17. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes Kt	38. B takes B P	Q to K R sq (ch)
18. Q takes Kt	Castles	39. P to K 4th	R to K Kt 2nd
19. R to Q sq	R to B 4th	40. B takes R	K takes B
20. Kt to Q 4th	R to K sq	41. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
21. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to B sq	42. Q to B 7th (ch)	Resigns

SEVENTH GAME, WON BY SEÑOR CAPABLANCA.

A good give-and-take encounter, carefully played on both sides, but with the ending running out in favour of Señor Capablanca.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)	WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. B to Q 3rd	Q takes Kt P
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	20. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	21. B to K 4th	Q to R 6th
4. Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	22. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
5. B to Kt 5th	P to B 3rd	23. P to Q B 4th	P to R 4th
6. P to K 3rd	Q to R 4th	24. R to Kt sq	Q takes R P
7. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th	25. R to R sq	Q to B 2nd
8. Q to B 2nd	Castles	26. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to B 4th
9. B to R 4th	P to B 4th	27. B to Q 5th	R to R 3rd
10. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to R 5th	28. R to K 4th	R to Q 3rd
11. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	29. R to R 7th	K to K 2nd
12. Q P takes P	Kt to K 5th	30. Q takes P	K to Q sq
13. P takes P	B takes Kt (ch)	31. B takes B	P takes B
14. P takes B	Kt takes P (B 4)	32. Q takes P	Q to Kt 5th (ch)
15. R to Q sq	P takes P	33. Q takes Q	P takes Q
16. R takes P	Kt takes Kt	34. P to B 5th	R to B 3rd
17. P takes Kt	Q to B 3rd	35. R takes Kt P	R takes P
18. R to Q 4th	R to K sq	36. R to R 7th	Resigns.

ELEVENTH GAME, WON BY DR. ALEKHINE.

A finely fought battle, in every way worthy of both masters. The latter half of the game, however, is a splendid specimen of Dr. Alekhine's skill in the accurate timing of his moves.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)	WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	35. R to K sq	Q to B 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	36. R to K 3rd	P to B 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	37. P to R 4th	P to R 4th
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	38. B to Kt 2nd	B takes B
5. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd	39. K takes B	Q to K 4th (ch)
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th	40. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 4th
7. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th	41. R to B 3rd	Q to B 4th
8. Q to B 2nd	P takes P	42. R to B 4th	K to R 2nd
9. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	43. R to Q 4th	Q to B 3rd
10. Kt takes P	Q to B 2nd	44. Q takes R P	P to B 6th
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	45. Q to R 7th	K to Kt sq
12. B to K 2nd	Castles	46. Q to K 7th	Q to Kt 3rd
13. Castles K R	B to Q 2nd	47. Q to Q 7th	Q to B 4th
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	48. R to K 4th	Q takes P (ch)
15. B to B 3rd	Q R to B sq	49. K to R 3rd	Q to B 8th (ch)
16. K R to Q sq	K R to Q sq	50. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
17. Q R to B sq	B to K sq	51. K to R 3rd	R to B sq
18. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	52. Q to B 6th	Q to B 8th (ch)
19. Kt to Kt 2nd	Q to Kt sq	53. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
20. Kt to Q 3rd	B to Kt 4th	54. K to R 3rd	Q to B 6th
21. P to Kt sq	Kt takes Kt	55. K to B 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
22. P to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	56. Q to B 4th	Q to B 7th (ch)
23. Q takes Kt	Q to K 2nd	57. K to R 3rd	Q to B 7th (ch)
24. P to K R 4th	B to R 3rd	58. R to K 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
25. Kt to K 5th	P to Kt 3rd	59. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
26. Kt to Kt 4th	B to Kt 2nd	60. P to R 5th	R to B sq
27. P to K 5th	P to K R 4th	61. P to R 6th	R to B sq
28. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	62. P to Q 5th	P takes P
29. Kt P takes P	P takes P	63. R takes R	P takes P
30. P to Q 5th	P takes P	64. P to R 7th	P takes P
31. Kt takes P	Q to K 3rd	65. P Queens	Q to K Kt 8 (ch)
32. Kt to B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt	66. K to R 3rd	Q (Q 8th) to K B 8th (ch)
33. P takes B	R takes R (ch)		White resigns.
34. R takes R	B to B 3rd		



THE NEW CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD:

DR. A. ALEKHINE.

Dr. Alekhine won with a score of six games to three, after twenty-three draws.

TWELFTH GAME, WON BY DR. ALEKHINE.

In this Dr. Alekhine shows to much advantage. He cleverly outplays his opponent from his seventeenth move onwards, and the fortunes of the fight are never afterwards in doubt.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Dr. A.)	BLACK (Señor C.)	WHITE (Dr. A.)	BLACK (Señor C.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	23. B to Q 3rd	R to B 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. Q to R 2nd	K R to Q B sq
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	25. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	26. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	27. R to B sq	K to Q 2nd
7. R to B sq	P to B 3rd	28. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
8. Q to B 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	29. B to Kt sq	B to K 2nd
9. P to Q R 3rd	P to R 3rd	30. Kt to B 4th	K to B sq
10. B to R 4th	R to K sq	31. Q to K 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
11. R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th	32. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th
12. P takes Q P	B P takes P	33. P to Q Kt 4th	R to B 6th
13. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	34. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to B 2nd
14. Castles	R to Q B sq	35. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt
15. Q to Kt sq	Q to R 4th	36. Q P takes B	Q to K 4th
16. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	37. P to B 4th	Q to Kt 2nd
17. Kt to K 5th	Kt to B 5th	38. B takes Kt	P takes B
18. Q B takes Kt	B takes B	39. K to B 2nd	Q to B 3rd
19. B to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq	40. P to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 4th
20. Kt to Q 7 (ch)	K to K 2nd	41. R to B sq	Black resigns.
21. Kt to B 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		



DEFEATED BY DR. ALEKHINE IN THE HOMERIC CONTEST FOR THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD: SEÑOR CAPABLANCA.

TWENTY-FIRST GAME, WON BY DR. ALEKHINE. Here is Dr. Alekhine at his best. The charm of his closing combination is difficult to exaggerate.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)	WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. B to B 3rd	R to B 5th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	19. Kt to K 4th	Q to B sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. R takes R	Kt takes R
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	21. R to B sq	Q to R sq
5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	22. Kt to B 3rd	R to B sq
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	23. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
7. R to B sq	P to Q R 3rd	24. B takes B	Q takes B
8. P to Q R 3rd	P to R 3rd	25. P to Q R 4th	B to B 3rd
9. B to R 4th	P takes P	26. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 7th
10. B takes P	P to Q Kt 4th	27. R to K sq	R to Q sq
11. B to K 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	28. P takes P	P takes P
12. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	29. P to R 3rd	P to K 4th
13. P takes P	Kt takes P	30. R to Kt sq	P to K 5th
14. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q B sq	31. Kt to Q 4th	B takes Kt
15. P to Q Kt 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	32. R to Q sq	Kt takes P
16. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		White resigns.
17. Q to Kt 3rd	K Kt to Q 4th		

TWENTY-NINTH GAME, WON BY SEÑOR CAPABLANCA.

A more typical illustration of Señor Capablanca's style might not be given. Special attention should be paid to the manner in which he wards off Black's King in the closing stages of the game.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)	WHITE (Señor C.)	BLACK (Dr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	36. R to R 6th	B to B sq
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	37. R to B 6th	R to B 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	38. R takes R	Q takes R
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	39. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd
5. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd	40. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th	41. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 3rd
7. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th	42. Q to R 6th	K to Kt 2nd
8. Q to B 2nd	P takes P	43. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd
9. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	44. P to R 4th	Q to B 3rd
10. Kt takes P	Q to B 2nd	45. P to R 3rd	Q to B 2nd
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 2nd	46. P to Q 5th	P takes P
12. B to Kt 3rd	Castles	47. P takes P	Q to B 6th
13. B to Kt 2nd	B to Q 2nd	48. Q takes Q	B takes Q
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	49. K to B sq	K to B 3rd
15. Castles K R	P to Q R 4th	50. K to K 2nd	B to Kt 5th
16. Kt to K 5th	P takes P	51. Kt to Q 4th	B to B 4th
17. P takes P	R takes R	52. Kt to B 6th	K to B 4th
18. R takes R	R to B sq	53. K to B 3rd	K to B 3rd
19. K takes B	Q takes Kt	54. P to Kt 4th	P takes P (ch)
20. Kt to R 4th	Q to Q sq	55. P takes P	K to Kt 4th
21. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	56. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 5th
22. P to Kt 5th	P takes P	57. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
23. Q takes P	R to R sq	58. Kt to Q 8th	B to Kt 3rd
24. R to Q B sq	R to R 4th	59. Kt to B 6th	B to B 4th
25. Q to B 6th	B to R 6th	60. K to B 4th	B takes P
26. R to Kt sq	B to B sq	61. P to Kt 5 (ch)	K to B 2nd
27. B takes Kt	R takes B	62. Kt to K 5 (ch)	K to K 2nd
28. K takes P	R to Q 3rd	63. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
29. Q to Kt 7th	P to R 4th	64. K to K 4th	B to Kt 6th
30. Kt to B 4th	R to Q 2nd	65. Kt to B 4th	K to K 2nd
31. Q to K 4th	R to B 2nd	66. K to K 5th	B to K 8th
32. Kt to K 5th	Q to B sq	67. P to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
33. K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 3rd	68. P to Kt 6th	B to Kt 5th
34. R to R sq	R to Kt 2nd	69. K to Q 5th	K to K sq
35. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	70. P to Q 7th (ch)	Resigns.

THIRTY-SECOND GAME, WON BY DR. ALEKHINE.

Somewhat along the same lines as No. 7, but with the fortunes of the ending reversed.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Dr. A.)	BLACK (Señor C.)	WHITE (Dr. A.)	BLACK (Señor C.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	33. R to B 5th	K to K 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	34. P to K 4th	B takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	35. R takes P	B to B 6th
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	36. R takes P	P to R 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd	37. B to B 7th	B to K 8th (ch)
6. P takes P	K P takes P	38. K to Kt 4th	R to Kt 7th (ch)
7. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	39. K to R 3rd	R to K B 7th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	40. K to Kt 4th	R to Kt 7th
9. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to K sq	41. K to R 3rd	R to K B 7th
10. P to K R 4th	K (Q 2) to B 3	42. P to B 4th	R to B 6th (ch)
11. Q to B 2nd	B to K 3rd	43. K to Kt 2nd	R to B 7th (ch)
12. Kt to B 5th.	B takes Kt	44. K to R 3rd	R to B 6th (ch)
13. B takes B	Kt to Q 3rd	45. K to Kt 2nd	R to B 7th (ch)
14. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	46. K to Kt sq	R to B 7th
15. B to K B 4th	R to B sq	47. B to Kt 6th	R to B 5th
16. P to K Kt 4th	Kt (B 3) to K 5	48. K to Kt 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
17. P to Kt 5th	P to K R 4th	49. R to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
18. K B takes Kt	Kt takes B	50. P to R 5th	P takes P
19. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	51. K to B 3rd	P to R 5th
20. Q takes K P	Q to R 4th (ch)	52. R to R 5th	R to B 6th (ch)
21. K to B sq	Q to Q 4th	53. K to Kt 4th	R to B 5th
22. Q takes Q	P takes Q	54. K to B 5th	B takes P
23. K to Kt 2nd	R to B 7th	55. R to R 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
24. K R to Q B sq	K R to B sq	56. B takes B	R to B 4th (ch)
25. R takes R	R takes R	57. K to K 6th	R takes B
26. R to Q Kt sq	K to R 2nd	58. P to B 5th	R to R 6th
27. K to Kt 3rd	K to Kt 3rd	59. P to B 6th	R to K B 6th
28. P to B 3rd	P to B 3rd	60. P to B 7th	P to Kt 4th
29. P takes P	B takes P	61. R to R 5th	P to R 6th
30. P to R 4th	K to B 4th	62. R to B 5th	R takes R
31. P to R 5th	R to K 7th	63. P takes R	
32. R to Q B sq	R takes Kt P		

Black resigns.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. MALCOLM E. HANCOCK.
Appointed Judge to the Jockey Club. Has acted as Deputy Judge for four years, and is clerk of the course at Manchester. Takes the place of Mr. C. A. Robinson.



THE SOVIET DELEGATES AT GENEVA: M. POUATCHEFF, MME. POUATCHEFF, M. LUNACHARSKY, M. LITVINOFF, SOVIET ASSISTANT COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MME. LITVINOFF, M. OUGAROFF. (SEATED, READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.)
It is interesting to note that Mme. Litvinoff is English, daughter of the late Professor Walter Low, and a niece of Sir Sidney Low.



CAPTAIN W. G. LALOR.
Master of the British steamer "Siangtan." Taken prisoner by Chinese bandits who attacked his ship. Reported safe and to be released this week.



THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.
His Majesty Moulay Mohammed. Third son of the late Sultan. Aged eighteen. Has already shown his will to act, and is likely to prove an able ruler.



LADY BEAVERBROOK.
Wife of the first Lord Beaverbrook, the well-known newspaper proprietor. Died, rather suddenly, on December 1, after an illness of some duration.



HERR WILHELM FURTWANGLER.
Conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, which has been playing in England, and giving a remarkable exhibition of "discipline."



MISS MARGARET FRAUGOTT.
The first woman to be appointed a Judge in Sweden. Made her first appearance in her new capacity recently, in the Courts of Stockholm.



MR. HENRY POOLE, R.A.
Sculptor. Elected an R.A. on December 5. Became an A.R.A. seven years ago. Works include sculpture on naval memorials at Portsmouth, etc., and on the Central Hall, Westminster. Did the statue and fountains of the King Edward VII. Memorial at Bristol.



SIR HUGH DENISON.
Has resigned his post as the Commissioner for Australia in the United States, for reasons purely personal between the Australian Government and himself.

The Admiralty reported on December 2 that thirty armed bandits had attacked the British steamer "Siangtan" on the Wednesday night, when she was anchored sixteen miles below Ichang, on the Yangtse. The second engineer, a quartermaster, and one of the compradore staff, were killed, and Captain Lalor was captured. The Navy acted, and General Yang Sen sent parties against the pirates—as a result of which it is reported that the Captain, for whom a ransom of 20,000 silver dollars has been paid, will be released this week.

Captain Lalor had a price on his head. He is thirty-four, and a Lieut.-Commander in the R.N.R.—Lady Beaverbrook, whose early death is so much regretted, was Miss Gladys Henderson Drury, daughter of the late Major-General C. W. Drury, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her marriage to the then Mr. William Maxwell Aitken took place in January 1906. She leaves two sons; and a daughter, Janet, who is to marry Mr. Ian Campbell, heir-presumptive to the Duke of Argyll.

A MEMORIAL FILM OF ENGLAND'S GREATEST WAR HEROINE: "DAWN."



RE-ENACTING THE PART SHE PLAYED IN REAL LIFE: MME. ADA BODART, DISGUISED AS A PEASANT WOMAN, INSTRUCTED BY NURSE CAVELL (MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE) HOW TO GUIDE REFUGEE SOLDIERS TO SAFETY.



GERMANS ARRIVE IN SEARCH OF A WOUNDED BRITISH AIRMAN: A SCENE FROM "DAWN," SHOWING (ON LEFT) MISS DACIA DEANE (FORMERLY CHIEF DANCER IN "CHU CHIN CHOW") AS A BELGIAN PEASANT GIRL.



NURSE CAVELL LEAVING HER CELL IN THE PRISON OF ST. GILLES AT BRUSSELS ON HER WAY TO EXECUTION: A POIGNANT SCENE IN "DAWN."



MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE AS NURSE CAVELL: A REMARKABLE IMPERSONATION THAT STARTLED MME. BODART BY ITS ACTUALITY.



A LUTHERAN PRIEST BREAKS THE NEWS OF HER IMPENDING EXECUTION TO NURSE CAVELL: A SCENE IN HER PRISON CELL AT BRUSSELS.



JUST BEFORE SHE FACED THE FIRING PARTY (IN BACKGROUND): NURSE CAVELL LISTENS TO HER DEATH WARRANT READ BY A GERMAN OFFICER—THE CLIMAX OF THE TRAGEDY ENACTED IN THE TIR NATIONAL AT BRUSSELS AT DAWN ON OCTOBER 11, 1915.



NURSE CAVELL (MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE) AND MME. PITON (MISS MARY BROUGH): AN INCIDENT IN "DAWN," THE NEW BRITISH FILM.

The moving story of Nurse Cavell's heroic work for refugee soldiers, and her martyrdom at the hands of the Germans, is the subject of a new British film entitled "Dawn," of which we gave some scenes, filmed at her house in Brussels, in our issue of November 12, with an article by Mme. Ada Bodart, her principal helper, who has re-enacted for the screen the actual part she played. Mme. Bodart was also condemned to death, but her sentence was commuted. By courtesy of the producer, Mr. Herbert Wilcox, we now give further scenes from the film, photographed in the Stoll studios at Cricklewood. "Miss Sybil Thorndike, who is taking the part of Nurse Cavell (writes Mme. Bodart) seems to me to have so got into the character that, when I first saw her at the studio, I felt quite upset

for the moment. It was just as though my old friend had come back to earth again." Mme. Bodart herself is also an Englishwoman, the widow of a Belgian. Describing her own eventful war experiences, she says: "Our most common method was to dress the refugees as Belgian workmen, and then, very early in the morning, I would take them on the road to Malines, or to some other place where another agent was waiting . . . Usually I went hatless, as a peasant woman, with a basket on my arm. I would walk ahead, and the refugees, one or two at a time, would be sauntering along behind. We had an arranged signal that if there was any sign of danger I would put my hand to my head, and the refugees would slip down a side street."

A Lord Warden on Lords Warden.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF
"WALMER CASTLE AND ITS LORDS WARDEN": BY LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON.*

(PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO.)

WHEN Henry the Eighth caused Walmer Castle to be built, probably by that German military engineer, Stephen the Almays, who was responsible for the "Workes of the Kynges Castell" at Sandgate, it was a link in the chain of forts designed to protect the most vulnerable section of the south-east coast against Continental invasion. The sea filled its moat; it was reached by drawbridge; its guns were trained to sweep the flat expanse about it; and it had its regular garrison—"one captain, one deputy or lieutenant, two porters, ten gunners,

and a "noble Lord in the blue ribbon" who was attacked as "of the breed of true Court spaniel." After him was Pitt—the first of the two Commoners who have held the post.

The King insisted upon his acceptance, and he was only too willing to accede to the royal wish: he was deep in debts, the £3080 additional income was as refreshing as manna from heaven, and Walmer, as a "Chequers" of the period, was welcome. "He first arrived at the Castle at the beginning of September 1792. Stanhope mentions the interesting fact that so concerned was the King as to the safety of his Minister, about to reside within actual sight of the French coast, that he sent secret orders to Lord Amherst, then Commander-in-Chief, to stockade the ditch of the Castle and station in it a picket of soldiers."

The order was not as strange as it sounds to us. Invasion was the bogey of bogeys. At Walmer Pitt lived, as far as possible, the life of the country gentleman—riding, shooting, farming, gardening, sailing, studying the classics, and nursing his unconquerable enemy, the gout—but he was ever on the alert, this "Modern," to use the nickname given him by certain intimate friends, who dubbed him "The Modern Shakspeare—to indicate the universal range of his genius." Alarm after alarm was sounded, and Pitt was as much to the fore on the coast as he was in the capital. Lord Curzon quashes the story that he enrolled as a Private in the Infantry Division of the Cinque Ports Fencibles; but it is shown again and again that he was most active militarily, concerning himself with the Army, the Militia, the Volunteers, and the Fencibles, those regular troops who were enlisted for home service for the duration of the war; and winning the Peter Pindar tribute—

Come the Consul whenever he will—
 And he means it when Neptune is calmer—
 Pitt will send him a d-d bitter pill
 From his fortress, the Castle of Walmer.

Here may be disposed of the myth of Nelson at Walmer in the middle of 1801. "When I went to Walmer as Lord Warden in 1905," wrote Lord Curzon, "I found a brass plate affixed to the wall of a recess in the corner of the Drawing-Room of the Castle, to the effect that this was the spot where Pitt and Nelson had conferred at the period of which we are now speaking. There was, further, a bed-room in the Castle labelled the Nelson Room (for no better real reason than that there was a tallboy chest of drawers in it with the inscription: 'Sacred to Nelson, Trafalgar,' stamped on the brass escutcheon of the locks), in which the hero was declared to have slept. . . . Apart from the fact that in Pitt's day the recess was not a part at all of the Drawing-Room, where we might expect a visiting Admiral to have been received, but was the end of a narrow slip, hardly worthy of the name of an apartment (which was not thrown into the larger room till seventy years later), the evidence against any such meetings, to be derived from Nelson's voluminous and almost daily correspondence with Lady Hamilton, is so strong as to be absolutely conclusive. Nelson, who detested his stay in the Downs and the uncongenial task which had been imposed upon him by the Admiralty, and who further was in bad health, constantly seasick and frequently in a bad temper, evinces no desire to do more than perform the obligatory courtesies to Pitt, who was now out of office, and in no sense his master. . . . It is clear that neither did the frequent and friendly colloquies between these two celebrated men take place, nor did Nelson dine or sleep in the Nelson Room at the Castle."

But to revert to matters militant. On the Kentish coast, Pitt busied himself with the projected Hythe Canal, which was to have extended to Rye and to have cut off Romney Marsh, then deemed a likely landing-place of the French; with Colonel Congreve's "combustible rocket"; with Francis's "carcass," a fire-bomb for use against the French flotilla at Boulogne; and with Fulton's "catamaran," as the inventor called his torpedo. An experiment with this last was made in the Downs. "An old brig, the *Dorothea*, was anchored off Walmer Castle on Oct. 15 [1805], and the Warden's party witnessed the discharge of two torpedoes, each charged with 170 lbs. of gunpowder and fired by clockwork. The blow went home and the vessel was blown to atoms. But whether it was owing to the victory of Trafalgar a week later, or to the stupidity of the Board of Admiralty, nothing further was done, and Fulton returned to America."

To which may be added the recollection that it was at Walmer that Lady Hester Stanhope, "brilliant but terrifying," queened it as imperiously as she did later in the East, adorning her uncle as "guardian angel" and a "beloved angel," tantalising his colleagues and his friends, setting the neighbours' tongues wagging, and, in general, exhibiting that eccentricity which eventually caused her to banish herself to the heights of the Lebanon, pose as prophet and chieftain, embrace the Mohammedan faith, and live mediævally in her own castle.

That by the way. So to the other Wardens—the second Earl of Liverpool, whose adherence to office and power was "limpet-like"; the great Duke of Wellington, the first of the unsalaried Lords Warden, of whom more anon; the Marquess of Dalhousie, formerly Governor-General of India; Lord Palmerston; Lord Granville; Mr. W. H. Smith, then Leader of the House of Commons, who, alone of Lords Warden, exercised the right to fly his flag (three lions dimidiated with the sterns of ships); the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; the Marquess of Salisbury; the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston; the Prince of Wales (now the King), who took office after the Castle had been made a national museum; Lord Brassey; and Earl Beauchamp, the present holder of the title.

From all these, the fascinating figure of the Duke of Wellington may be singled out as that of a fine soldier at his ease; doing his duty punctiliously, with the precision of the barrack square, but with leisure to be the man rather than the martinet, the susceptible, courtly, chivalrous veteran who rode umbrella in hand, tolerated "descents" of artists, and detested that new-fangled convenience, the railway: "He believed that it would never become possible rightly to control the movements of carriages propelled on rails by steam; and that the attempt to keep up a continuous speed of more than ten or twelve miles an hour must be attended with great danger."

And especially may it be seen as that of the child-lover. The Duke showed two youngsters—strangers—through the Castle and over the garden and "hung half a sovereign suspended from a blue ribbon round each of their necks before he sent them away," a practice to which Pritchard adds in his "Deal" that "the Duke kept a store of shillings hung in this fashion, on blue or red ribbons, and often when he met a group of children would ask, 'Are you for Navy or Army?' Those who said 'Navy' got a blue ribbon shilling, those who said 'Army' a red one." Again: "Before dinner the Duke usually dressed early—always in his uniform as Lord Warden, blue coat, red collar and facings—and came down to take his part in



HOSTESS FOR WILLIAM PITT AT WALMER CASTLE: THE IMPERIOUS LADY HESTER STANHOPE, HIS NIECE, WHO AFTERWARDS BANISHED HERSELF TO THE EAST.

The queenly and imperious Lady Hester Stanhope went to Walmer Castle to act as hostess for the Great Commoner, her uncle, in August 1803, when she was twenty-seven. After Pitt's death, she banished herself to the East, where she became prophet and chieftain, embraced the Mohammedan faith, and lived in mediæval state until her death on the lonely heights of the Lebanon.

From a Miniature belonging to the Earl Stanhope, D.S.O.
 Reproduced by his Courtesy.

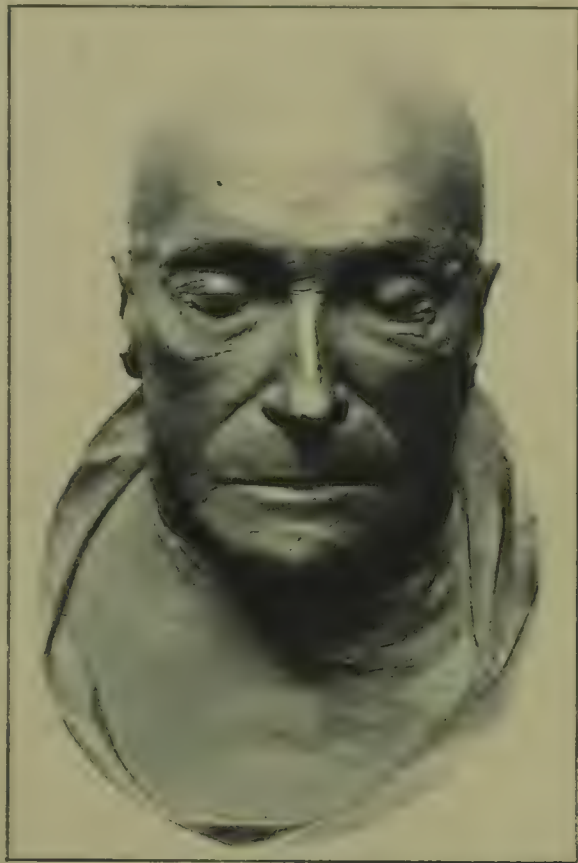
and four soldiers"—a bored and ill-paid force whose discipline slackened as their blockhouse lost repute as a sure shield.

Then came a day upon which the seventh Earl of Dorset (later the first Duke), Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports from Dec. 1, 1708, until Oct. 9, 1765—James Duke of Ormond and John Sydney, Earl of Leicester, intervening at intervals of political embarrassment—realised that a most desirable seaside residence was within easy reach of Knole, and forthwith determined to occupy it.

From that moment defence and domesticity were combined; and in "an age inured to privilege" there were many who coveted "the high prestige and acceptable income" attached to the office of Lord Warden, though, perhaps, less willing than his Grace to provide at Dover Castle an Installation Dinner calling for the disbursement of £291 7s. [about £2500 in our money], and the tabling of courses comprising such delicacies as "5 sorts of soups, 12 dishes of fish, 8 of pullets, 1 Westphalia ham, 12 haunches of venison, 6 dishes of roast pigs, 3 dishes of roast goose, 12 venison pasties, 12 white Frigacios (fricassees), 8 dishes of Raggood Veal (Ragoût) . . . 14 dishes of ducks, turkeys, and pigeons, 12 dishes of roast lobsters, 15 codlin tarts creamed, 14 dishes of humble pies (made of the umbles or numbles, i.e., liver, heart, etc., of deer), 10 dishes of fried fish, 8 dishes of chickens and rabbits . . . an immense amount of sweetmeats, jellies, syllabubs and cream, fruit, almond pies, custards, etc. . . and 'A Large Chine of Beef stuck with Flags and Banner.'"

The fourth Earl of Holderness, "solid and steady in character but mediocre in talents" was the successor of Lionel Sackville. Next was Frederick Lord North, afterwards second Earl of Guilford, "the easy, good-tempered, frequently witty, always well-meaning, but short-sighted statesman who, during his Premiership of nearly twelve years, lost us the American colonies and destroyed his reputation by his subsequent coalition with Fox";

* "The Personal History of Walmer Castle and Its Lords Warden." By the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. Edited by Stephen Gwynn. (Macmillan and Co.; 28s. net.)



THE GREAT DUKE OF WELLINGTON: HIS DEATH MASK.

The Duke of Wellington was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports on January 20, 1829, and he died at Walmer Castle, in harness, on October 14, 1852. The reproduction of the death mask here given is from a cast in bronze at Walmer.

Reproduced from "The Personal History of Walmer Castle and Its Lords Warden," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

what the children called the Battle of Waterloo, 'which commenced by one of them throwing a cushion at the newspaper the Duke was reading.'

There, with reluctance—for there is so much more that might be said—we lay down "Walmer Castle and Its Lords Warden." It is to be hoped that our quotations will lure readers to its leaves. Certainly there will be no regret if they do: the book has both charm and learning, and will be ranked with the most attractive of its kind.

E. H. G.

THE NEW "EPSOM" OF GREYHOUND-RACING: WEMBLEY

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis, from information supplied by

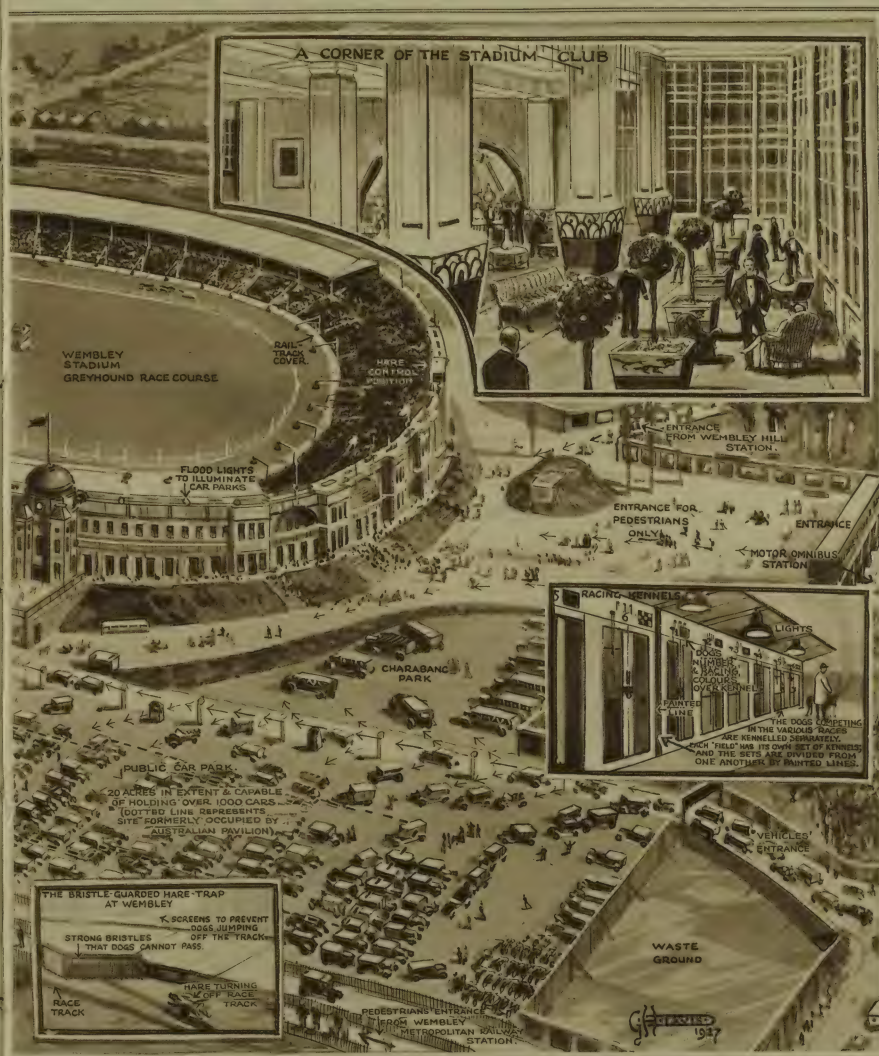


A TRANSFORMED WEMBLEY: LONDON'S LATEST GREYHOUND RACECOURSE—DOGS RACING

This evening (Saturday, December 10), at 8 p.m., the first public greyhound-race is due to take place in the famous Stadium at Wembley, which has been converted into one of the finest racecourses of its kind in the world. The magnificent Banqueting Hall (17,000 square feet) will be redecorated and adapted as a very fine social club, and will, no doubt, become a new and popular social centre. In the new Stadium Club will be found perfect facilities for dining (with an excellent restaurant service), a splendid dance-floor, with a ladies' lounge, cocktail bar, and all the modern luxuries of an up-to-date club, all directly accessible from the 10s. enclosure. The railways connecting Wembley with London are to run special services on race nights, and the L.N.E. Railway are reopening their station within the Exhibition grounds, which has been renamed the Stadium Station, to which non-stop trains will be run from Marylebone. A special road has been built to serve passengers using the Metropolitan Railway from Baker Street. The magnificent motor omnibus station at the main pedestrians' entrance will again come into use, while for those arriving in their own cars, or by taxi-cab, special traffic facilities have been arranged. The public car park, twenty acres in extent, is on the site formerly occupied by the Australian

STADIUM CONVERTED INTO A MAGNIFICENT RACECOURSE.

THE WEMBLEY STADIUM AND GREYHOUND RACECOURSE, LTD. (COPYRIGHTED.)

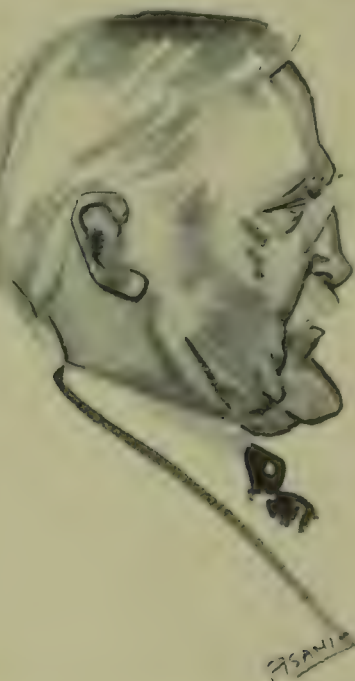


IN THE STADIUM: CLUB, DINING, AND DANCING FACILITIES; KENNELS, AND CAR PARK.

pavilion, and over one thousand cars can be parked here. A separate park capable of holding four hundred cars is reserved for members of the Stadium Club, and elsewhere is a park for char-a-bancs. Taxi-cabs will pass in, set down their fares, and pass out expeditiously by a special cab exit, and pedestrians can enter and leave without becoming mixed up with the vehicular traffic. Sixty-eight special residential kennels (accommodating 136 dogs) have been built where owners may keep their dogs at a small fee per week. These hygienic kennels have special kitchens for preparing the dogs' food. The old Bermuda pavilion has been converted into the trainers' house. The racing kennels are close to the residential kennels, and dogs taking part in each race have kennels marked with their respective numbers and racing colours. A wonderful system of flood lights by powerful projectors lights the arena, the car parks, and entrances. The latest devices for controlling the hare have been installed, and roughly a mile of rail is used, with a new bristle device to protect the trap into which the hare disappears. All the rails on the Stadium grass are removable, so that for large football or other events the racing structure can be quickly taken out of the way. The Football Association Cup Final will take place there as usual.

MAIL-ORDER ROMANCE: CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BY POST FROM AFAR.

PORTRAITS BY PISANI.



FOUNDER AND HEAD OF SELFRIDGE AND CO., LTD.
MR. H. GORDON SELFRIDGE.

MR. GORDON SELFRIDGE writes: "The Letter-Order business in America compares in a general way with the same kind of business in England as far as the great distributing houses are concerned. Every house there, as every house here, fills orders by mail, and each one, to a greater or less extent, advertises for that kind of business. Some of them publish catalogues, but a great many do not. They are all prepared to send goods on approval, send patterns and give any necessary information they may be asked for by a possible customer. The largest part of the Mail-Order business of America, however, is done by the great Mail-Order houses who make that almost their chief or only business, and the two largest are Sears, Roebuck and Co., and Montgomery Ward and Co., both of Chicago. The former of these does about fifty millions sterling turnover per annum, and the latter somewhat less than this amount. They issue enormous catalogues, and send them without charge in response to any request from any part of the country. The assortments, of course, of practically everything they sell are enormous, their systems are perfect, and their treatment of customers is liberal."

A REMARKABLE feature of the business of Mail Order is that a house often gets to know far more about the customers it never sees than of those who visit the shop in person! The reason comes from this—once a house has managed to establish confidence with its customers, many of them regard it as a wise old friend, and they write to it letters as friendly and as self-revealing as those received by any "Isobel" or "Home Notes." For instance, the head of a well-known London Mail-Order firm has been asked by customers to advise on a young son's career; to keep a watchful eye on an independent daughter "on her own" in wicked London; to use his influence in obtaining difficult passports; to settle doubts on investments; to carry out very personal shopping; to act as peacemaker in marital difficulties; and even to set at rest a clergyman's perplexities of mind! Customers frequently break into verse, or perpetrate comic pictures—which they offer gratis for the firm's advertising purposes, being bitten by the *cacoethes advertisendi*—but mostly their efforts are unusable. A Mail-Order firm which seeks to cement its goodwill and extend its reputation never boggles at any amount of trouble involved in carrying out the requests of its customers—because every such request fulfilled is likely to make that man or woman a lifelong customer, and will help to maintain those rippling circles of recommendation which are the real basis of a profitable Mail-Order business. It may surprise the public to know that a first Mail-Order sale usually means a loss for the firm. One well-known firm recently published a very frank and very true statement in the daily Press, as follows: "We actually make a loss on every first order

(Continued in Box 2.)



CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF HARRODS, LTD.: SIR WOODMAN BURBIDGE, BT.

SIR WOODMAN BURBIDGE writes: "It has long been the claim of Harrods that our most distant customers can shop with us by post with precisely the same confidence as those who come to our counters. I suppose our unflinching efforts to make good on that claim are largely responsible for the popularity of our present Mail-Order business, and for its vigorous and continual growth. The fact that 'shopping by post' has developed so enormously in this country, often in face of constantly growing local competition, speaks well for the greater care that has been exercised generally in providing sound values. To-day the distant customer, buying from newspaper or periodical advertisements, has a double security, and knows it. She knows that, if the house supplying the goods fails her, the newspaper will cheerfully make it its business to do all it possibly can to put matters right. There is no need these days for the buyer to 'beware,' and it is the ever-widening realisation among the public that responsible houses of business cannot afford any slackening of their vigilance over the quality or value of their merchandise or of their service, that encourages me to predict continued prosperity for the Mail-Order trade."

received through any form of advertising. This is a plain fact, and I don't mind who knows it. Our profit only comes if a customer is so satisfied that he goes on ordering again and again." This point should be widely known, because it is (implicitly) a guarantee to the public that the firm selling by Mail Order will make every effort possible to satisfy them, both in goods and in service, so as to make sure they will "come again," and thus enable the firm to recoup itself gradually for that almost inevitable loss on the first order. The other guarantee to the public, made by every reputable Mail-Order

(Continued in Box 3.)



DIRECTOR OF MESSRS. A. W. GAMAGE, LTD.
MR. ERIC GAMAGE.

MESSRS. A. W. GAMAGE, Ltd., write: "Undoubtedly the Christmas season is the most difficult part of the year for any Mail-Order house—particularly ourselves, whose business receives direct assault by an army of Christmas shoppers. It is just now, therefore, that the Mail-Order organisation is tested to the utmost, and economy and efficiency must go hand in hand, and by Christmas morning many thousands of expectant children and adults must have received their parcel from Father Christmas. Every item on an order has to be collected from the various great stock-rooms, assembled, checked, and tested. They then have to be charged and packed, and both these operations at Christmas have also to be very carefully watched, for there is little time for rectifying mistakes, should they occur: it is one big fight against time with Father Christmas as the final judge. Rail Transport and Parcel Post are two very vital factors, and if they get three days behind, much of our hard work goes for naught. In addition we receive hundreds of queries daily from anxious customers. Our advice is the same this year as last—Shop Early and still Earlier, for that way lies safety and satisfaction."



MANAGING DIRECTOR OF MESSRS. FORTNUM AND MASON, LTD.: COLONEL C. WYLD.

IN dealing with the growth of the Mail-Order business in this country, one of the first subjects which comes to mind is that remarkable series of announcements which Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, of 182, Piccadilly, issue under the heading of "Commentaries." Commenced only three years ago, these little booklets have endowed the prosaic business of selling groceries by post with an atmosphere of originality and wit that has caused the wares of Messrs. Fortnum and Mason to be talked of all over the world. Our sketch shows Colonel C. Wyld, who was courageous enough to embark on this new method of approaching the public by poking fun at them. The public have responded by poking inquiring and appreciative fingers into Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's pies, and we are assured that they always ask for more. It is no easy matter to be flippant and at the same time to be commercial, but the "Commentaries" have a happy way of reducing the reader to so receptive a mood that the cleverly worded "mandate," or order form, at the end of each booklet is seldom wasted. Good reading concerning food—what stronger appeal could be made?

house, is explicit. If the goods do not satisfy the customer, he (or she) can return them and have the purchase money refunded in full and at once. Such a guarantee is published by the Mail-Order firm as an essential foundation for confidence; and it is an interesting fact that the wider and more liberal are the written terms of the guarantee, the less do the public take advantage of them. This is a great tribute to the general honesty of human nature; and no one has greater faith in that honesty than the firms who lay themselves "wide open" to having goods returned and money back demanded.



*When fifty miles an hour seems like twenty
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THERE is such a thing as showroom comfort—the luxury of roomy car interiors, of yielding cushions, of seats that are spacious.

But more important is road comfort—and that results only when “showroom comfort” is supplemented by an in-built excellence of car-springing, shock-absorbing, distribution of weight and flexibility of drive.

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Kimberley limousine	-	-	-	-	-	£715
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THE WORLD OF WOMEN.



ORGANISER OF THE BAL DES ÉTOILES:
MRS. ROBIN D'ERLANGER.

included that for the Princess Elizabeth Hostel and the "Bal des Étoiles" at the Park Lane Hotel, which was organised by Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, who is always full of original ideas. She elected to be the Scorpion in the "Signs of the Zodiac," and her wonderful red costume was much admired, as were those worn by the Jungmann sisters as the Gemini, and by the Countess of Seafield, another "Sign" in the midnight pageant. Lady Seafield, by the way, is setting off presently for a visit to Egypt. She likes to spend her winters in some sunnier land than this, and last year went to the Far East.

Lady Dickens, who is President of the Committee, has been working hard over the arrangements for the Dickens Ball, which is to be held next week in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, and she is organising a character quadrille in which members of her family will take part, each dressed as some character in Dickens. Lady Islington meantime is hoping to make a great success of the Silver Rose Ball a week later. Princess Marie Louise is President of the Committee, and Lady Erleigh is taking a great interest in it, naturally enough, since it is to help London's day nurseries.

Ladies and the Junior Carlton.

No one seems to know who suggested that women should be allowed to become associate members of the Junior Carlton Club, or whether

Dancing for Charity.

Some time ago there was an idea that people were becoming bored by charity balls, and that some other method of raising funds must be discovered. Happily, however, for many institutions, charity balls are having a considerable success during this little season, though there are several every week. This week's balls

any prominent women are seriously interested in the idea; nor does there seem to be any reason why they should be, since they have ample accommodation in their own clubs. The suggestion has been discussed as earnestly as if the women members were to be admitted to the sacred precincts of the men's club, though it is clear that the suggested admission would only be to a possible building next door, and there is certainly nothing very exciting about that. Apparently the Junior Ladies would gain nothing from the honour but the privilege of having their business affairs directed by the brother club. The suggestion has caused some stir in the fastnesses of Clubland, and brave men have blanched. One remembers how some years ago, when the Lyceum Club lived next door to the Cavalry Club and stranger guests entering the wrong door, as it was very easy to do, used to ask for Miss So-and-So or Mrs. X., the staff and the valiant cavalymen used to be thrown into a state of nerves most pitiable to see.

Lady Bailey.

Lady Bailey was one of the guests of honour at the "Airways of Empire" dinner at the Lyceum Club last week, where Lady Elibank presided and made a graceful speech, but nothing would persuade Lady Bailey to follow her example. A speech from an airwoman would have been appropriate. When we have our regular air-services to distant parts of the Empire, women will probably be as enthusiastic about flying to South Africa and Australia as they now are about flying to Paris, and no one would be surprised if Lady Bailey were to pilot an early machine. She looks so fragile that it is difficult to picture her in some of the air adventures she has already had. The other famous airwoman, Mrs. Elliot-Lynn, now Lady Heath, is of a much more athletic type. She is now on her way to South Africa with Sir James Heath, and her friends are glad to know that she is taking an aeroplane with her. They are sure that she will do everything she can in South Africa, as she has done here, to encourage public interest in civil aviation.



HONEYMOONING AT THE CAP D'ANTIBES: THE HON. BRINSLEY AND MRS. PLUNKET.

Mrs. Brinsley Plunket is one of the many recent brides who is spending her honeymoon at the Cap d'Antibes. She is the eldest daughter of the Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness, and her marriage to the Hon. Brinsley Plunket took place on the 16th of last month. Her husband is the second son of the late Lord Plunket.



ENGAGED TO MR. FITZHERBERT WRIGHT: THE HON. DOREEN WINGFIELD.

The Hon. Doreen Wingfield is the daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt. Her wedding to Mr. FitzHerbert Wright will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in January.



BACK IN LONDON FROM THE SOUTH SEAS: LADY HASTINGS.

last year they undertook a more unusual journey to Poland, where they stayed with Polish friends in different parts of the country. They are both good linguists and good sportswomen, and Lady Elizabeth will make an excellent colonist.

From Blue Lagoons.

One might think it rather unkind of Lord and Lady Hastings, when they came back to our November fogs and heavy rain, to describe so vividly the charms of their South Seas island home, where they have spent two years in glorious sunshine beside blue seas. They have set everyone dreaming about the vision that is deep in the hearts of us all, and the youths and maidens from Bermondsey to Inverness have sighed with delight in the romance and with envy. But it may be said that, fog or no fog, Lord and Lady Hastings seem very glad to be back

in England. It will be interesting to see whether the memories of the Pacific can defeat the fascinations of London. Their friends had an opportunity of welcoming them at the dance given for them last week by Mrs. Hector Sassoon. The Countess of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings' mother, was there, and among other members of his family were his eldest sister, Lady Kathleen Curzon-Herrick, and her husband, a connection of Lord Howe's. Another of his sisters is the Countess of Kilmorey, who spends most of her time at her beautiful home in Ireland.



AUTHOR OF "QUESTIONABLE ANTICS": THE HON. MRS. DOWDALL.

A Book of Good Cheer.

The Hon. Mrs. Dowdall, who has just published another of her amusing books, under the title of "Questionable Antics," is blessed with a sense of humour in its most comfortable form. Where other women going about their daily duties and occupations are irritated by the inconsequence, vagaries, or stupidities of those with whom they have to deal, Mrs. Dowdall merely laughs, makes a mental note, and presently, having sorted things out in a mind which is much more orderly than she would have her readers believe, she sums up a series of impressions

in some illuminating essay. Her value is that she presents the frets and frictions of daily life in a new light. She has earned the thanks of her readers, who are now less irritated when a persistent shop assistant fumbles with their orders, or with the funny, tiresome little ways of their relatives, or the trials of a household. Above all, they can laugh more tolerantly at their own mistakes.



LADY ISLINGTON, WHO IS ORGANISING THE SILVER ROSE BALL TO TAKE PLACE ON DEC. 19.

Mrs. Dowdall, who lives at Oxford, is a sister of the late Lord Borthwick, and of the Hon. Gabrielle Borthwick. Her husband, a Judge of the County Court, was at one time Lord Mayor of Liverpool. Mrs. Dowdall's best-known work is, perhaps, "The Book of Martha," which was published in 1913.

A Marriage in Kenya.

Lord Strafford, who is a great traveller, has taken one or other of his daughters with him on several of his most interesting journeys, and last year his elder daughter, Lady Elizabeth Byng, accompanied him on a visit to Kenya. Whilst there, she met Lady Lytton's nephew, Mr. Michael Lafone, who was managing one of Lord Delamere's East African farms. Their engagement took place last June, and now Lord and Lady Strafford are going out with their daughter to Kenya, where her marriage will take place in January. It will be a great social event, and, in addition to their friends now in Kenya, some of their London friends will probably be present, for British East is becoming increasingly popular as a winter resort. Lord and Lady Islington, for instance, are going out to visit the Governor and their daughter, Lady Grigg.

Lady Elizabeth's younger sister, Lady Mary Byng, became engaged to Major Frank Naylor shortly after her own engagement was announced, and that marriage took place at St. James's, Piccadilly, in October. The sisters, who are great-nieces of Lord Byng of Vimy, travelled over to Canada twice to stay with him when he was there as Governor-General, and

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pictures—the delightful details that add so much to the amenities of life.

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(Continued.)

expression of an attitude to reality which is in itself necessarily a revelation of reality—

"The colossal and mastered experience which seems reflected in the Heilgesang of the A minor quartet, for instance, is, we may be confident, indicative of more than the peculiarities of Beethoven's neural organization. The perceptions which made that experience possible were in no sense illusory; they were perceptions of the nature of reality, even though they have no place in the scientific scheme. Beethoven does not communicate to us his perceptions or his experiences. He communicates to us the attitude based on them. . . . He lived in a universe richer than ours, and in some ways more terrible. And yet we recognise his universe, and find his attitude towards it is prophetic of our own. It is indeed our own universe, but, as experienced by a consciousness which is aware of aspects of which we have but dim and transitory glimpses."

Mr. Sullivan shows how science can only give a partial knowledge of reality, and that art fills in the gaps which science leaves in our knowledge—

"Science gives us knowledge of structure, but not of substance. It may be assumed that this is the only kind of knowledge possible to us; but there seems to be no good reason for such an assumption. Science, indeed, tells us a very great deal less about the universe than we have been accustomed to suppose, and there is no reason to believe that all we can ever know must be couched in terms of its thin and largely arbitrary abstractions."

It is clear that Mr. Sullivan is raising here some extraordinarily difficult and profound problems on which the last word has certainly not yet been said; but, whatever bounds our future thinking sets to science or to art, Mr. Sullivan has done a great service in supporting those writers on music who have always fought against the narrow conception of the musical faculty as an isolated faculty whose exercise was without human significance and meaning, but a mere capricious sport of the human mind, absolutely irrelevant and without relation to human life. Such a conception of music would be totally inadequate to explain such a phenomenon as Beethoven. Beethoven exists, and his music means more than it

ever did, and those who want an introduction to Beethoven will do well to get Mr. Sullivan's excellent book.

W. J. TURNER.

How great is the progress which has been made in catering for those interested in winter sports is shown in a leaflet sent to us by Messrs. Pickfords, Ltd., of 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1., who have, we understand, over one hundred branches at home and abroad. Winter sports, which were once regarded as a luxury for the rich and a pastime for experts,

form a field of action for beginners, who can thus gain experience or practice before proceeding to Wengen, the rendezvous of experts. Conducted parties leave on specified days selected to suit Christmas holiday makers, but the duration of the stay may be for one, two, or more weeks. The independent traveller may leave and return at any time. If a warmer climate is required, holidays can be arranged at such places as Nice, Lugano, or Montreux, while Messrs. Pickfords have provided for parties in restricted numbers to take motor tours in Algeria.



DELIGHTS OF WINTER SPORT IN SWITZERLAND: A SKI-ING PARTY AT KANDERSTEG, IN THE BERNESE OBERLAND, WHERE THE LOWER SLOPES ARE SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR BEGINNERS.—[Photograph by Brugger, Meiringen.]

have now been placed within the reach of moderate means, and present no terrors for beginners, who can obtain tuition in suitable surroundings. The charges quoted by Messrs. Pickfords are most reasonable, and at each of the centres, to which they pay special attention in their leaflet, a choice between two or more hotels is given. For those who wish to visit more than one centre in a short space of time, Messrs. Pickfords have arranged specially conducted parties who will spend a week at Kandersteg, followed by a week at Wengen. At Kandersteg, the lower slopes

Hippodrome du Var. The Grand Prix de la Ville de Nice, the prize for which is 500,000 francs, is the culminating sporting event. And be it noted that while the Riviera is basking in the sun, visitors can enjoy winter sports on the snowy tracks of Peira-Cava, or of Beuil, amidst superb scenery. Then there are the international lawn-tennis tournaments on the courts of the famous Nice Lawn Tennis Club; the gay fêtes of the carnival; and the battle of flowers, which takes place on the Promenade des Anglais, and is the triumph of Nice's flora and feminine elegance.

GRAND OPERA IN MONTE CARLO.

THE Opera Season in Monte Carlo! There is a glamour about a performance in the famous Salle Garnier which is missing in similar productions elsewhere, be they ever so magnificently staged or beautifully sung. Here, too, in the audience—wearing their famous jewels—are notable women from all corners of the earth. In no other place, it would seem, is it customary for there to be gathered together at the same time so many personages who have histories attached to their lives. In fact, it is said that, during the intervals of Opera, the atrium of the world-famed Casino is an even more interesting place than the theatre itself. In the former, it is possible to meet friends and acquaintances whom one has somehow managed to miss in London, Paris, or even New York, and this in spite of the fact that the same people may all have been staying in those places at one and the same time. This is explained by the fact that in Monte Carlo no one who can possibly attend every performance of the Opera fails to do so; only those unfortunate beings who omitted to arrive at the box office sufficiently early are the ones who are crowded out.

Four entirely new operas will be given this season: "Esther de Carpentras," "Don Todero Brontolon," "Chirurgie," and "La Fille d'Abdourahah."

In the repertory are many old favourites such as: "The Damnation of Faust," "The Rosenkavalier," "The Masked Ball," "Samson and Delilah," "Manon," "Princess Turandot," "La Tosca," "Bohème," etc.

The following well-known names are those of some of the artists who will appear during the course of the season: Mme. Fanny Heldy, Mr. Vanni-Marcoux, and Mr. Chadwick. The last, who is a recent valuable acquisition to the Opera cast, is well known in English musical circles.

Mr. Ceresole, the local singer who met with such success wherever he appeared in the different countries of the world, will be heard here in some of the principal rôles. All the remaining artists who will take part in the Opera Season are singers of note, and are the picked favourites of opera-lovers.

So much has been heard about the wonderful orchestra that nothing new remains to be said about it. Its chief leaders will be Messrs. Léon Jehin and Vittorio de Sabata. The equally famous chorus is under the direction of M. Amédéo de Sabata.

The performances commence on Tuesday, Jan. 24, and end on Tuesday, April 10, 1928. They will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the evenings, with matinées on Sundays.

A season ticket costs 1540 francs for the season—which works out at 35 francs only each performance (44 in all). A ticket for one day each week, 440 francs for the season, or 40 francs per seat. For one single performance, 50 francs the seat.

Those wishing to secure their season tickets in good time should make application to Mr. Albert Scotto, general secretary of the theatre. Mr. Scotto is only too willing to give primary consideration to those patrons of the Opera who are in the habit of taking season tickets every year, but he can only do so if

they acquaint him with their wishes, in this respect, in good time, as there are many people desirous of booking for the season, and these cannot be kept waiting indefinitely.

Visitors to the principality who are desirous of obtaining the very best hotel accommodation procurable cannot do better than apply to the managements of the Hôtel de Paris and the Hermitage; these are two of Monte Carlo's most luxurious and comfortable hotels.



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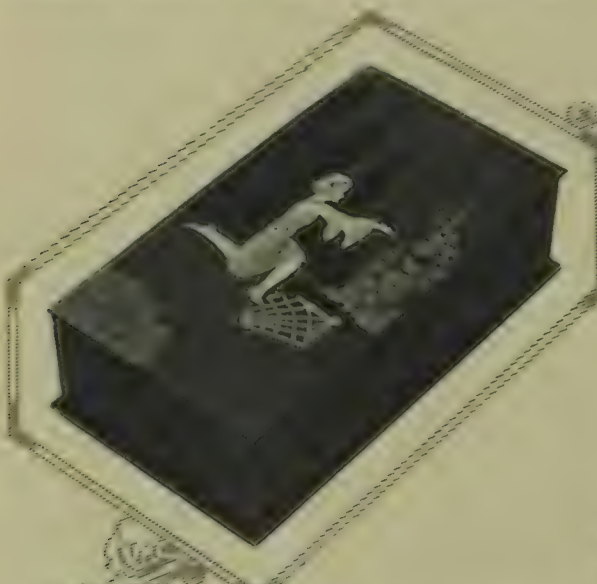
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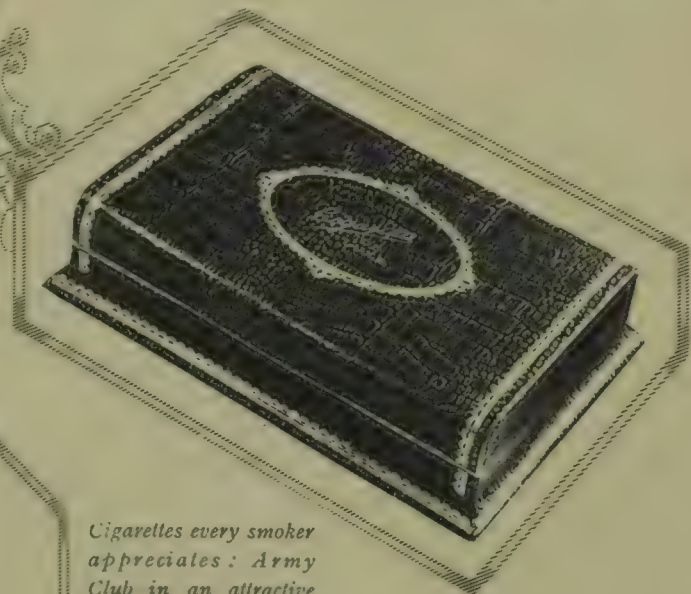


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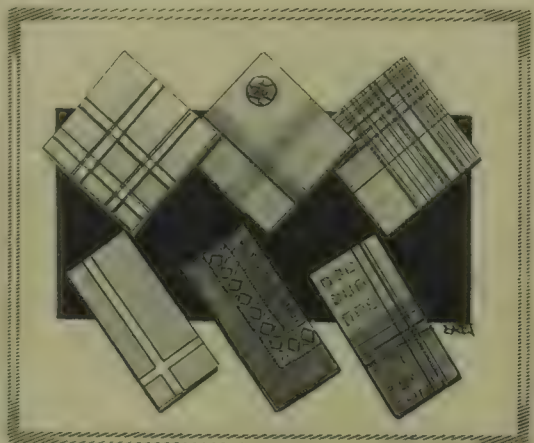
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Beautiful men's handkerchiefs of pure linen from Walpole Bros., 89, New Bond Street, W. Those with fine hand-rolled hems are 23s. 6d. a dozen.



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Price with one bird,
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backward baby.**

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He is very bright and sturdy, has cut his teeth
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asked what I have fed him on have tried your
splendid Food with pleasing results."

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MOTOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

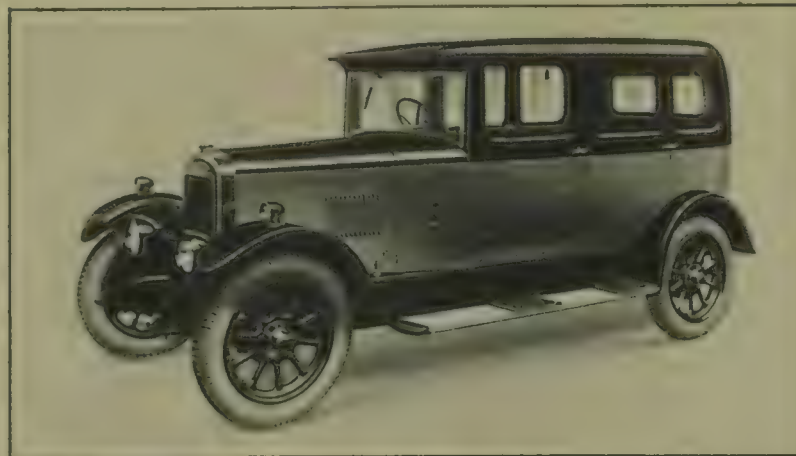
I ALWAYS have thought motorists are particularly lucky people at Christmas time. They stand a far better chance of getting the kind of Christmas present that they like, and which is of some use to them, than the rest of the confraternity. How many times have we all heard, during the annual family committee meetings on Christmas presents, the exclamation: "Oh, they have a car—we needn't bother about them. Just send for a price list of gadgets. Anything will do very well."

It sounds very casual, and as if the family in question were going to come off very poorly. But, as a matter of fact, it is practically true that anything will do as a Christmas present which is chosen from an accessories catalogue. Have you ever considered what a glittering choice is yours? For any sum almost, from ten pounds or twenty pounds to half a sovereign, you can buy things for the motorist which, if not essential to his well-being on the road, are a perpetual source of delight. Most accessories of the modern kind are useful, but you may offer the mere vanities with a clear conscience because they are so attractive in themselves.

Of course, every decently equipped car to-day is sent out with a speedometer of more or less trustworthiness, and a clock of the same kind; but that need not deter you from looking at quantities of things either to add to them or to take their place.

There are, for example, some rather wonderful petrol-gauges for dashboard fitting, with dials of the most business-like kind, rather resembling those of speed-indicators. You may call these a luxury if you like, and unnecessary so long as you can poke a measuring stick into your petrol-tank, but you can't deny that you would like one for Christmas very much indeed yourself. Then, of course, you can give that motorist a better speed-indicator than the standard instrument. Here you have a fascinating field of exploration, and, considering the amount of delight you would be giving, five or six pounds is not really so high a price to pay.

Another fitting for the dashboard, without which I personally consider every car insufficiently equipped, is an aneroid; not to tell me (while it is doing it) that it is raining or blowing, but to give me the height above sea level. This, of course, is of small interest to those who live in the lowlands,



"A FULL-SIZED FAMILY CAR" FOR £250: THE 1928 SINGER "SENIOR" COACH-BUILT SALOON.

A detailed description of this attractive car was given by Mr. John Prioleau in our issue of December 3. "It is really," he concluded, "a full-size family car with a good deal more solid comfort than you would normally expect at the very reasonable price of £250. The lines of the body are excellent, and the whole appearance is surprisingly smart."

but to anyone who has ever done any motor mountaineering an aneroid is an indispensable instrument. It has one supreme attraction, which is that it is always absolutely accurate. This can very seldom be said of any other instrument of any kind for motor-cars.

Then you have more serious matters, such as hydraulic jacks. I was presented with one the other day which has literally brightened the whole of my motoring life. It is very small, comparatively light, very easily packed away, and a perfect delight to use. Or, if your fancy turns that way, there are the kind of jacks which form part of the chassis, or are subsequently attached to it, with which you can raise two wheels of the car at once. I have had very comforting experiences with these also.

Engine-driven tyre-pumps are, to my mind, another extremely desirable Christmas present for a motorist. They are of various sorts, but an inexpensive kind is the one I use myself. The inflator is only a matter of four inches high, and screws into any sparking-plug hole. All the tyres, including the spare one on the back of the car, are comfortably reached by the length of flex provided, and it really is the minimum of trouble not only to keep the tyres at their proper pressure (you sit down and smoke a cigarette while it is being done for you), but an empty tyre can be filled in a very short space of time. The one I have now in my own car I have used constantly for some seven years, and, as far as I can see, it is as good as new.

That makes a good present, and so does a glare-visor, to fit over the edge of the front screen. I am brave enough to prophesy that within a year there will be a lot of business done in these fittings. They may not be of much use against headlight dazzle at close quarters, but they save a great deal of eye-strain in driving straight towards an afternoon sun. Less ambitious presents of this kind are small glare-screens for protection against headlight dazzle, which can be readily attached and detached and fixed at any angle.

I don't care very much for them myself, but electric cigar-lighters are becoming increasingly popular. My dislike of them does not arise from any inefficiency on their part, but from my quite incurable horror of giving my accumulators an ounce more work than is absolutely essential. However, I am probably alone in this view, and those extraordinarily neat little heaters which you detach from their brackets and pass round the car are certainly very pleasing additions to any dashboard. For those who share my lack of confidence in accumulators, there are wind-proof petrol-fed lighters of different sizes and designs, which I have always found to work extraordinarily well. Like the electric things, they have a very pleasing appearance. In fact, that is a virtue common to practically all gadget Christmas presents—that they are neat and businesslike, and well finished.

JOHN PRIOLEAU.



BY APPOINTMENT

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



Aquamarine, Rose Diamond, Platinum and 15 ct. Gold Brooch.
£4 0 0



Ruby, Diamond and Platinum Ring.
£60 0 0



Diamond, Platinum and 15 ct. Gold Brooch.
£12 10 0



Diamond and Platinum Ring.
£20 0 0



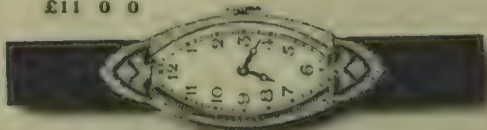
White Mother-o'-Pearl, Rose Diamond, Platinum, and 18 ct. Gold Links.
£16 10 0 per pair.



Black Onyx, Rose Diamond, Platinum and 18 ct. Gold Links.
£10 10 0 per pair.



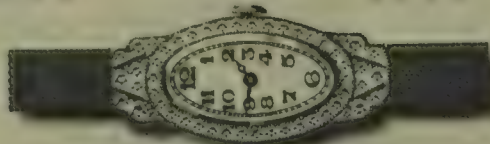
Aquamarine, Pearl, Rose Diamond, Platinum and 15 ct. Gold Necklet.
£7 15 0



All Platinum Case, set fine Diamonds (Brilliants).
£37 10 0



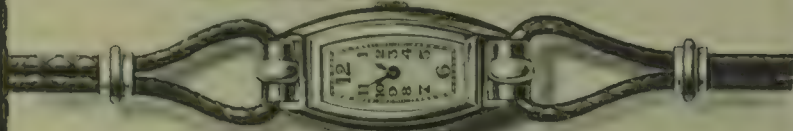
Sapphire, Diamond, Platinum and 18 ct. Gold Ring.
£10 0 0



Fully Jewelled Lever Watch in all Platinum Case, set fine Diamonds (Brilliants), on 18 ct. White Gold Milanese Bracelet.
£75 0 0



Fully Jewelled Lever Watch.
Silver, £5 0 0 9 ct. Gold, £7 10 0
18 ct. Gold, £10 0 0



Fully Jewelled Lever Watch in 18 ct. White and Yellow Gold with Leather Cords.
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MIRAMAR
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GRAND HOTEL DE CIMIEZ
LE GRAND HOTEL
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MEDITERRANÉE
METROPOLE
MONT-BORON
O'CONNOR
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NICEA

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QUEEN'S
SUISSE
SPLENDID
LE TERMINUS
VENDOME
WEST END
WESTMINSTER

CLASS C.

ALBION
BRICE
BUSBY
CHATHAM
EDWARD'S

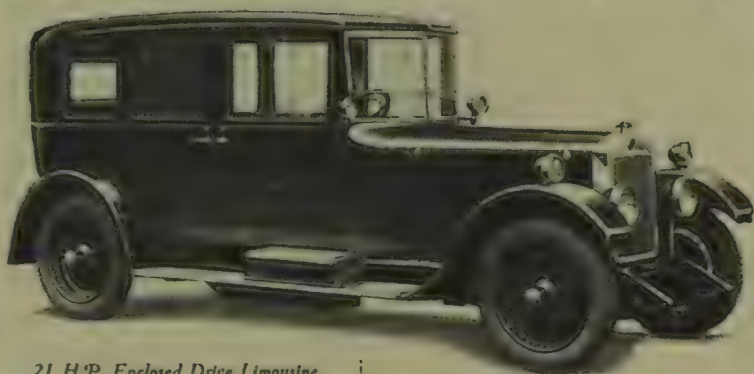
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All-British Reliability.**



21 H.P. Enclosed Drive Limousine.

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of
Experience
is the Foundation
of this Car.**

*Illustrated Catalogues on demand.
Dunlop Tyres standard.*

TRANSLATED into practice this experience means: superior performance, utmost and enduring dependability, silence and safety. It means a simplicity of control, and a riding ease that takes fatigue out of the longest journey. It accounts for the surprising economy of operation and maintenance, and explains why the Lanchester is acknowledged to be the finest example of Automobile engineering in the world to-day.

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Naval, Military, R.A.F., and General Outfitters.

Evening Dress—

"Tails" or Dinner Suits of faultless cut and style and all accessories can be obtained at a great saving of time and expense from MOSS BROS. of Covent Garden.

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Tel. Add.: "Parsee Rand, London."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. (Continued.)

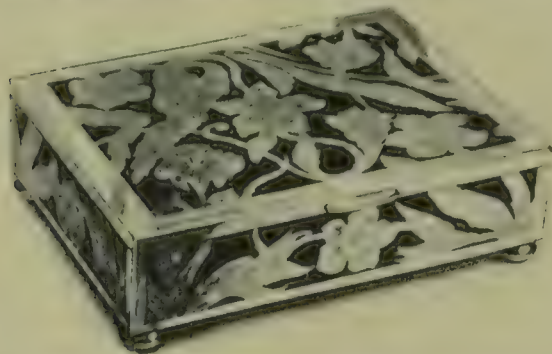
Parisian
Diamond Gifts.

Artistic jewellery that is as finely worked as "the real thing," and yet far less costly, is to be found at the Parisian Diamond Company, 37, Burlington Arcade, W. After long years of study, they have perfected the Akita pearls and Parisian diamonds, which together make very handsome jewellery. From there come the drop and the antique ear-rings shown here. The former costs £2 10s., and the latter £3 3s. per pair. A very effective Parisian diamond and emerald ring is available for £3 10s., and a jewelled watch, guaranteed, is 6 guineas. A visit to these salons will solve happily many problems.

Spinet Cigarettes.

JEWELLED GIFTS OF
LITTLE COST: FROM THE
PARISIAN DIAMOND COM-
PANY, 37, BURLINGTON
ARCADE, W.

A welcome gift to all smokers is the metal casket which contains a hundred Spinet round cigarettes or a hundred Sunripe, or, alternatively, fifty of each brand. It costs 10s. 6d. at all tobacconists, and is a decorative gift with a lasting use. There are also Spinet house cabinets, a three-drawer affair containing fifty each of Sunripe, Spinet round, and Spinet large oval cigarettes.



A DECORATIVE METAL CASSET CONTAINING 100 "SPINET" CIGARETTES.

This can be obtained for 8s. 9d., and is an excellent present for a family whose varying tastes are all studied in this way.



A PRACTICAL CAKE PLATE:
FROM ELKINGTON'S.

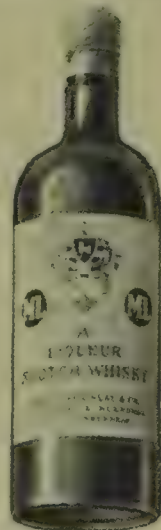
Elkington Plate. There are any number of practical presents to be found at Elkington and Co.'s, of 22, Regent Street, W. This firm's famous Elkington Plate, which is so well known for table ware, offers many possibilities. For instance, there is the practical cake-plate with a removable glass centre pictured here, costing £1 15s., and fruit and bonbon dishes in artistic pierced designs are from £2. A very useful accessory to all housewives is an egg-boiler in this plate with an ebony handle, available for £3 12s. 6d. Then a casserole with a fine fire-proof china cover is £2 10s. There is also beautiful china and glass ware, and all who are unable to pay a personal visit should apply for an illustrated catalogue, which will be sent post free on request.

A Favourite
Perfume.

An offer always sure of a welcome is Bronnleys' Lily-of-the-Valley Margaux perfume. The enchanting fragrance of this favourite flower has been truly captured and imprisoned in this well-known scent. Everybody knows that flowers lose their fragrance all too quickly, but a few drops on your handkerchief will charm for



A PERFUME REDOLENT OF
FLOWERS: BRONNLEYS' LILY-OF-
THE-VALLEY MARGAUX.

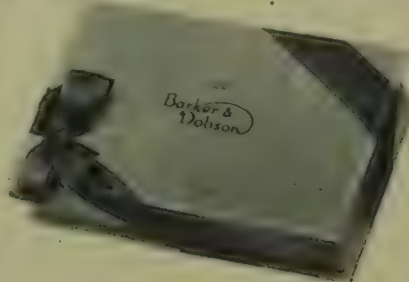


A WHISKY THAT
CHEERS:
MACKINLAY'S
"M.L." BRAND.

Highland flavour may be pronounced one to satisfy connoisseurs.

Chocolates of
Repute.

Christmas is not complete without Barker and Dobson's delicious chocolates. There are the Viking-Verona, and Belmont varieties, whose varied centres include pine-apple and cream, cherry cream cups, crème de menthe, apricot preserve, and hosts of other delicacies. There are beautiful boxes of every kind and colour, one of which is shown. You can find Barker and Dobson chocolates at all the leading confectioners and at 174, Piccadilly, W.



CHOCOLATES FOR DISCRIMINATING
TASTES: BARKER AND DOBSON'S
"VERONA."

CHRISTMAS FRUIT DRINKS KIA-ORA LEMON ORANGE

SQUASH and CRUSHES

Made from

Fresh Fruit and Sugar

Don't ask for Squash:
ask for
Kia-Ora ORANGE or LEMON

RECIPE.—To one part of
Kia-Ora Orange or Lemon,
add about five parts of water
in a Glass Jug or Bowl, and the
drinks are then ready to serve.

Delicious
Healthful
Economical

Large Bottles 2/- Sold by the glass
Half " 1/1 at Cafes, Hotels.
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Decanters 2/2 Spirit Merchants,
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24/30 Glasses
to Bottle

Just Add Water
Hot or Cold

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HAVANA CIGARS

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IS NOT ON THE BAND
IT IS NOT A GENUINE

CORONA

AVOID SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

The Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Ltd.

Cinzano VERMOUTH (ITALIAN)

NOT TOO SWEET; NOT TOO DRY
Makes the Best Cocktails

"MARTINI," "MANHATTAN," etc.

Try "GIN & CIN" ZANO

3 Cinzano Vermouth

1 Dry Gin

IN PRAISE OF COCKTAILS.

By "The Mixer."

WERE I asked to describe the beneficent effect of a cocktail I should say, "Don't worry about mere words! Go to the Shaftesbury Theatre, where Mr. Lonsdale's 'The High Road' is being played, and see Mr. Fred Kerr drink a cocktail on the stage." It is one of the theatrical joys of the moment. Mr. Kerr represents a crusty aristocrat who has no belief in anything he has not been in the habit of doing all his life. He has never tried a cocktail. At a country house party, where modern young folk have made hay with tradition, the butler brings him a cocktail. Mr. Kerr waves the tray away. "I've never tried the beastly things," he says. A female relative tempts him to try just one. The corners of his lips go down contemptuously as he raises the glass. If he is to be convinced it will be against his will. He sips. He tosses off the cocktail. The whole stage, the whole audience, wait with strained attention. Mr. Kerr sniffs. Then he says grudgingly, "Not bad." Then he adds forcefully, "It's a very short drink," and the whole house roars.

He tries a second cocktail, and exhibits eagerness. His face begins to beam. It is all a masterly study in expression. Before long he concedes that, if you are *distract*, headachy, or cross-patchy, the cocktail is a specific. And he makes the audience feel like that, too.

It always seems to me that those who seek to condemn cocktails miss the true inwardness of the cocktail's mission. They try to lower its reputation by regarding it simply as a strangely mixed beverage. They should consider first its utility, its social value. It comes between the handshake and the *hors d'œuvre*. It is a boon to shy hosts and shyer guests. Next, what is the physiological effect of a cocktail taken before a meal? It stimulates the secretion of saliva, shortens the time needed for digestion. To most people, particularly the middle-aged who live a sedentary life, a little alcohol is an aid to digestion, and if the cocktail begets an appetite and aids digestion it cannot be called harmful.

To condemn the cocktail is to condemn cups, punches, and mixed alcoholic drinks of all kinds. If whisky may not be mixed with fruit-juice and drunk ice-cold—and roughly every cocktail is a blend of spirits with the juice of fruit which has been shaken up in a vessel containing shaved ice—then why should it be drunk mixed with lemon slices in hot water?

The cocktail has developed in popularity since the war. There are people who point out that this new popularity coincides with a swinging of the pendulum from the strict discipline of the Victorian era. Young girls are free to go out with young men to restaurants and dances and to night clubs. They are free, too, to drink stimulants. The cocktail, say these critics, looks so attractive; because it is a short drink it is insidious. Young people, therefore, are tempted to drink



INVENTOR OF A COCKTAIL THAT WON A PRIZE AT THE INTERNATIONAL COCKTAIL CONTEST IN VIENNA: PAUL, OF THE 'TRICITY COCKTAIL BAR.

The cocktail in question is known as the "G. S.," and consists of 2 dashes Fernet Branca, one-third Cointreau, one-third Curaçao Orange, one-third French Vermouth.

too much. They stay out later than they should, get less sleep than they ought, and so on. Well, there is no general sign of people, young or old, drinking cocktails more than is good for them, any more than there is an increasing number of people drinking too much champagne or whisky. At the same time, there are always people who overdo everything. But the abuse of cocktails is no argument against their proper, pleasant, and harmless use. Whisky and rum cocktails contain rather less alcohol than ordinary drinks composed of those spirits. Gin, which is the basic spirit of the majority of cocktails, is almost free from sugar and acid in the dry form. There can be no doubt whatever that standard cocktails, like the dry Martini, the Bronx, and the Manhattan, whose composition is based upon gin and vermouth, are sound appetisers.

I have known personally three famous cocktail-mixers—Harry, the chubby, happy-faced Scotsman who, in turn, was at the Casino at Nice and at Ciro's in London, and now has a place of his own in Paris; Robert, who used to be at the Embassy Club; and C. J. Harrison, who controlled the American Bars at the Gordon Hotels. They are all men who regard cocktail-mixing as a serious profession. Harry and Robert have each written books upon their art.

It was for Harry that the Duke of Manchester designed the well-known "Bloodhound" cocktail. Robert, when he was at the Embassy Club, collected autographs. One night when the Prince of Wales was at a private dinner-party, a bachelors' party, Robert was brought in to serve the appetisers. Robert asked the Prince if he would sign his book. His Royal Highness did so.

Robert gives his recipes for these three established cocktails—

MARTINI: Two-thirds dry gin, one-third Italian Vermouth (orange or Angostura added if required). Shake well, and strain into cocktail glass.

MANHATTAN: Two-thirds Italian Vermouth, one-third Rye Whisky. Shake well and strain into cocktail glass with a cherry.

BRONX: One-third dry gin, one-third French Vermouth, one-third Italian Vermouth, and the juice of a quarter of an orange.

C. J. Harrison, an Englishman who ran a bar in Dawson City when that place was in the making, says that lemon juice has a healthy effect on the system. About four years ago he gave me this recipe for a cocktail which he named "Doctor's Advice"—

Sweeten one teaspoonful of fresh lemon-juice with Grand Marnier; add four dashes of orange bitters and two-thirds of a glass of gin. Shake well; strain into a cocktail glass; squeeze oil from rind of lemon on top, and serve with cherry or olive.

[Continued on page 4.]

ASK THE SHAKER-
HE KNOWS!

ESTABLISHED 1805



YOUR guests will appreciate an introduction to Seager's Gin. Taken by itself, or as the basis of a cocktail, it is a revelation in flavour that will astonish—and satisfy—the connoisseur.

Seager's Gin is obtainable everywhere, and every bottle bears the certificate of purity granted by the British Analytical Control

Seager's

SPECIAL DRY

Gin

MILLBANK DISTILLERY
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ITALY'S BEST VERMOUTH

STILL THE BEST VERMOUTH FOR COCKTAILS

STILL THE SAME QUALITY AND STRENGTH

Highest Award TURIN, 1926.

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"Here's Health"— in Hercules



(Malt Wine)

The most
delightful and
beneficial Aperitif
ever put into a bottle

THE NECTAR OF THE GODS

Gives New Life and Vitality and Promotes the Joy of Living. Make acquaintance with this delicious Aperitif and find a real friend for life.

Obtainable at all Bars—plain or mixed with any Spirit. Sold by licenced Dealers everywhere, per bottle 6/6 (half bottle 3/6).

If any difficulty, apply for name of nearest agent to E. & F. Newall, Ltd., (Dept. L.N.), 10, Philpot Lane, London, E.C.3.

(Proprietors also of World-famous NEWALL'S "IT" Vermouth).

(Continued.)

There is a fragrance that never palls in Potter and Moore's Mitcham Lavender Water. Mitcham Lavender Water, a gift that is always welcome. The reason is due to a great extent to the fact that it is distilled from the rich, fragrant blossoms grown specially at Mitcham, and this firm have maintained the same unvaried quality and high standard which first made this lavender water famous as early as 1749. It is obtainable at all chemists and stores, in bottles ranging from 1s. to 45s. in price.



FAMOUS SINCE 1749: POTTER AND MOORE'S MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER.

"State Express" cigarettes are again obtainable in a large variety of handsome presentation cabinets and caskets this Christmas.



A GIFT FOR SMOKERS: THE LOUIS CABINET OF "STATE EXPRESS" CIGARETTES.

The Louis Casket illustrated here contains 150 of the unique "State Express 555" cigarettes, and is sold at 12s. 6d. There is a cabinet or casket of "State Express" cigarettes at a price to suit every pocket, and in giving "State Express"

you are offering cigarettes that are appreciated all over the world.

Champagne for Christmas.

Lovers of good wine have a very special pleasure in store for them this Christmas. It is announced that the 1921 vintage of the incomparable Charles Heidsieck Extra Dry champagne is particularly good. This vintage took place under ideal conditions, and the grapes gathered were perfect. The maturing has been most satisfactory, and the delicacy of the wine extremely gratifying. True to the early assurance of Mr. Charles Heidsieck, the Curée reserved for Great Britain is of the very highest quality. This should indeed be a champagne Christmas—a Charles Heidsieck champagne Christmas—and purchasers should carefully scrutinise the label, of which the attached illustration forms part.



FOR THE CHRISTMAS DINNER: HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE.

Electrical Gifts.

If you are seeking something really useful, there are any amount of happy suggestions to be found at the G.E.C., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C. For instance, a "Magnet" electric iron can be obtained for 22s. 6d., ready for use, and needing only to be connected with the nearest plug. Then, an electric

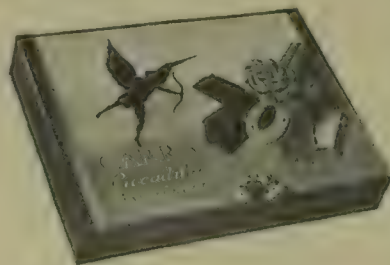


A PRACTICAL GIFT: THE "MAGNET" ELECTRIC IRON.

coffee-percolator, heavily nickel-plated, is obtainable for 26s., and will enjoy a long and useful life; while the electric kettle is indispensable to every well-regulated household. It provides boiling water in a few moments, and costs only £1 6s., with a capacity for two pints.

Every housewife has to lay Carr's for Christmas. in a never-ending store of biscuits and chocolates for the unexpected guests who

turn up at all moments during the Christmas holidays, as well as for the official parties. There are no more delicious tea-time delicacies than Carr's biscuits. The "Piccadilly" assortment, pictured here, includes chocolate ones, plain ones, and many decorated with icing, and there are boxes of this



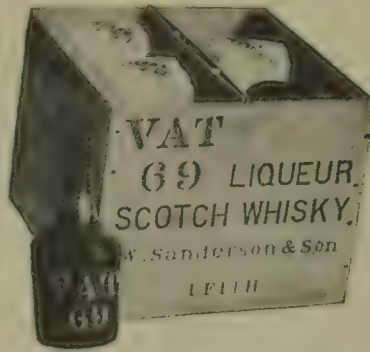
TEA-TIME DELICACIES: CARR'S BISCUITS.

biscuits and cheese marks the end of a good dinner.

Quality Tells.

the discriminating could bestow which would be more appreciated by a man than a case of "Vat 69"—a select old Scotch liqueur whisky of unvarying quality. For general convenience, "Vat 69" is packed in six- and three-bottle cases, as well as in cases of a dozen. It is stocked by all

Even with the multiplicity of gifts of all kinds from which to choose, there is nothing



FOR THOSE WHO LIKE GOOD SPIRITS. "VAT 69" SCOTCH LIQUEUR WHISKY.

high-class wine merchants, and its slogan, "Quality Tells," is the guarantee of the distillers. "Vat 69" has been controlled by Messrs. Sanderson and Son, Ltd., for three generations, and the accompanying illustration shows the exact shape of the bottle, so that the purchaser can make no mistake that it is "Vat 69" he is getting.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

3 Guineas.



WEMBLEY STADIUM CLUB OPENS SATURDAY, DEC. 10th.

For Greyhound Racing and all Stadium Events. Dinner, dancing, direct access to Enclosure seats, Members' Private Car Park.

Particulars from the Manager, Lt.-Col. W. M. TURNER, The Stadium, Wembley.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS

GREYHOUND RACING at 8 p.m. on THURSDAY DEC. 22. THURSDAY DEC. 29 TUESDAY " 27. SATURDAY " 31 and thereafter every Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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Boxes and Presentation
Caskets

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IN PRAISE OF COCKTAILS.

(Continued from Page 1033.)

I do not give this as historical fact, but I have heard it stated that the Criterion was the first restaurant to introduce the cocktail to London, when the management brought Leo Engel from the Hoffmann House, New York, and paid him £10 a week as the cocktail expert. £10 was a lot of money in those days; and he made another ten from his customers—£20 a week, equivalent to £40 or £50 in these days. That was in the days when Barney Barnato was a small man of business.

History tells, though, of one Squire Allen, of the old cock-fighting days in England. Squire Allen made

the Bunch of Grapes at Kingston his house of call. He lost his finest prize-fighting cock. The Squire promised that the man who brought back the bird alive should marry his beautiful daughter. A young cavalry officer rode into the village, stopped in front of the inn, and handed the cock back to its owner. The Squire ordered drinks that all might toast the tail of the cock, which had not lost a single feather. The barmaid, either from accident or excitement, mixed bitters, vermouth, whisky, and ice all together, and from that day every mixed drink of the kind was called a "cocktail."

When Mr. Levine, who flew the Atlantic, was over in this country, he had with him a silver cocktail-

shaker which contained four dry Martinis. They were mixed by Harry Craddock, said to be the man who mixed the last legal cocktail in the United States;

In connection with the ancient Canaanite cult-object of "Toby-jug" type (illustrated in our issue of Nov. 26) found at Beisan during excavations by the Pennsylvania University Museum's expedition to Palestine, we referred to Mr. Alan Rowe, the field director of the excavations, as an "American" archaeologist. We have since learnt that this statement was incorrect as regards Mr. Rowe's nationality, and that he is by birth an Australian.

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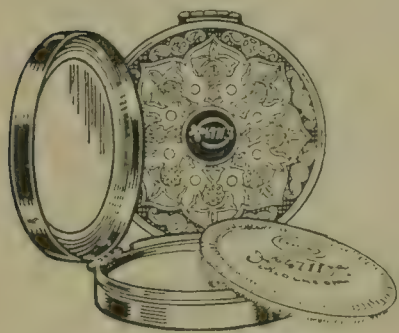
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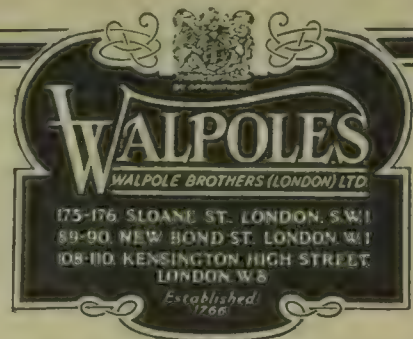
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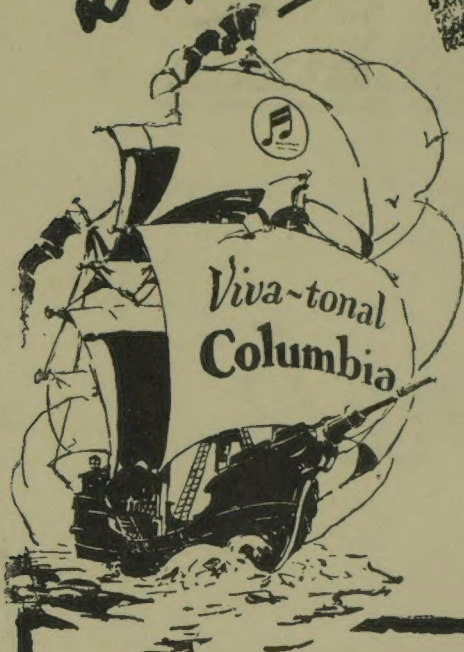
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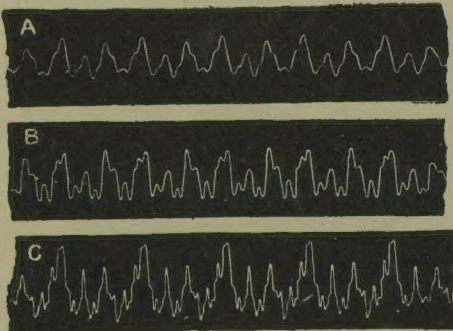
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Fig. A illustrates the broad outline of music, lacking all detail, yielded by pre-1923 gramophones.

Fig. B shows the same outline, but with a greater detail, as reproduced by the 1923 Grafonola.

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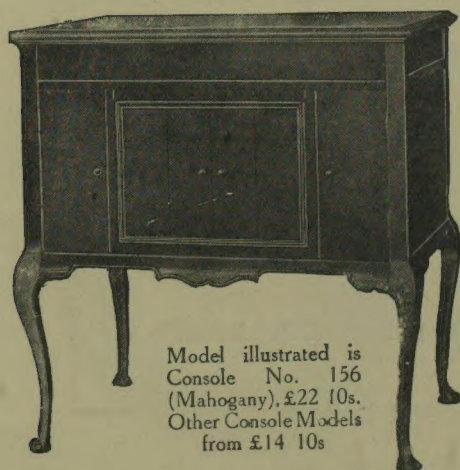


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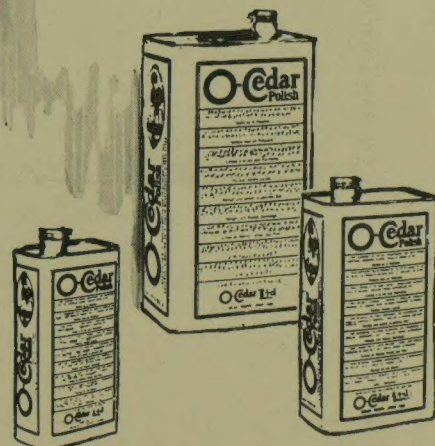
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